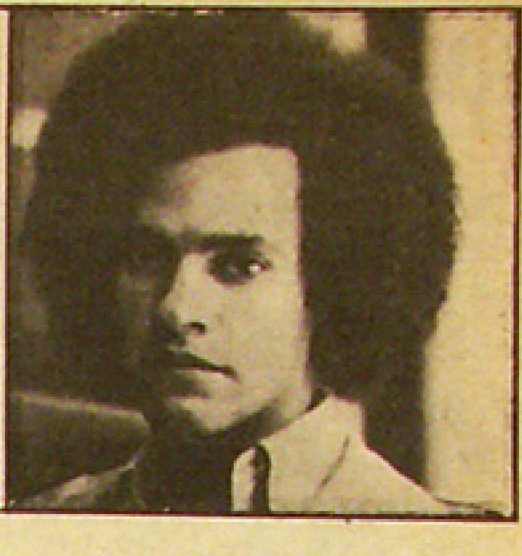
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THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

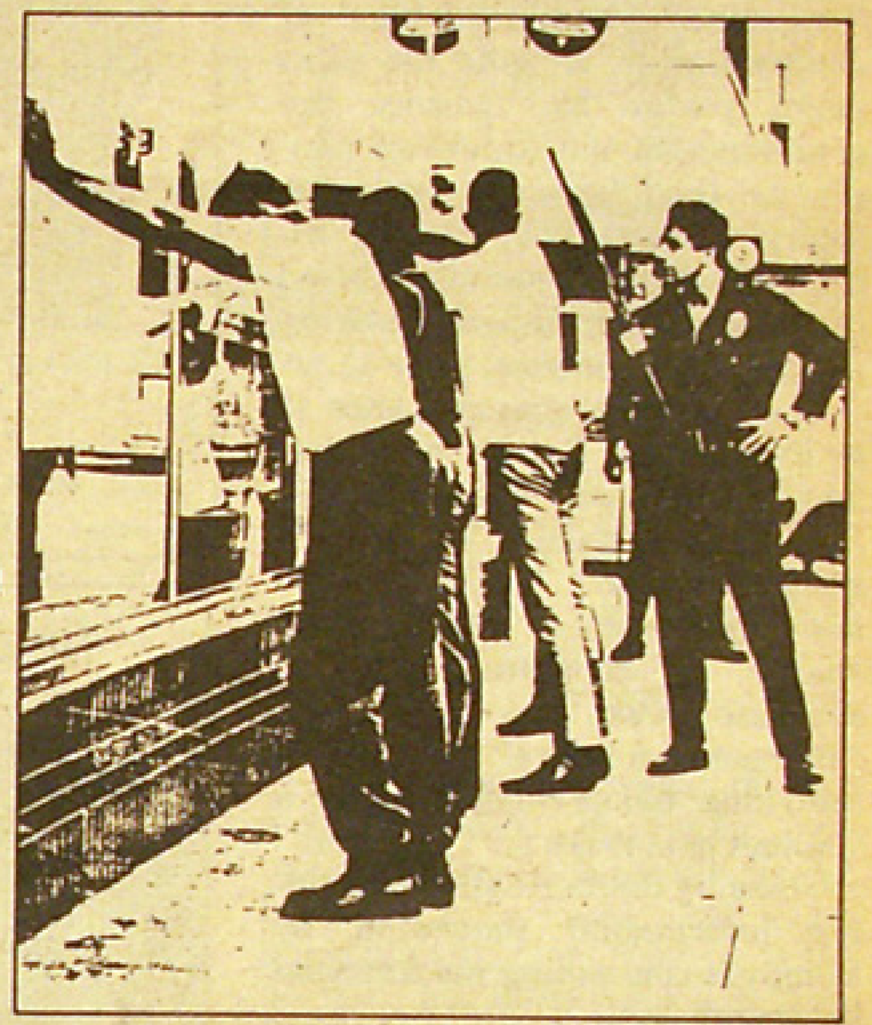
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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27 Murdered In '77

BLACK COMMUNITY MOUNTS PROTEST OVER RISING L.A.P.D. SHOOTINGS, BRUTALITY





Los Angeles cop terrorizes Black people. Already this year, 27 people, the majority of them Black and poor, have been gunned down by the notorious Los Angeles Police Department. A broadbased coalition of Black organizations and individuals has filed suit against the LAPD, demanding full disclosure of all citizens' complaints against police personnel.

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The infamous Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), responsible for the murders of 27 people since January of this year, is under increasing attack from this city's Black and poor community — frequent victims of the murderous and vicious police attacks.

Numerous acts of police violence in recent weeks prompted a broadbased coalition of Black organizations and individuals to file suit against the LAPD, demanding a full disclosure of all citizens' complaints filed against Department personnel. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, August 13, 1977.)

Among the incidents the Black and poor community is protesting are the following:

•The "accidental" August 20 shooting death of a 31-year-old Black man by police who chased the car, allegedly stolen, he was driving for three miles before they apprehended him;

•The unjustified, brutal beating of two brothers in Watts;

•The false arrest and harassment of a teenage member of the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party, who, along with another youth, witnessed police beat two other Black teens; and

•The senseless murder of an unarmed, biochemist who allegedly "assumed a martial arts stance" against an LAPD sergeant who was chasing him for disturbing the peace (see last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER); and

•The beating by a White cop of an off-duty

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Editorial

GRAY SKIES OVER THE "SUNSHINE" WHITE HOUSE

Gray skies have fallen over the "sunshine" administration of Jimmy Carter. Despite his campaign pledge to "restore the confidence of the American people in their government," his Georgia crony, U.S. Budget Director Bert Lance, stands accused of scandalously illegal banking practices. (See article, page 11.)

The evidence against Lance is overwhelming. Carter, nevertheless, insists on defending the "innocent mistakes" of his millionaire friend. How can the *knowing* use of *one* block of bank shares as collateral for *two* separate loans be called an "innocent" mistake? How can an individual being considered for a Cabinet post make an "innocent" mistake by deliberately withholding information requested by Congress concerning his financial holdings?

Funny, but Bert Lance's misdeeds are remarkably akin to those of the Carter administration's predecessors. Remember the escapades of "Tricky Dicky" and his henchmen — Mitchell, Haldeman, Erlichman and Dean? And Carter, despite his endless, self-righteous, pious platitudes about honesty in government, is desperately seeking to cover up the crimes of Lance, just like Nixon did with Watergate.

Then, right across the Potomac, there is Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel, convicted last week by a federal jury for participating in a race track scheme — a.k.a. racketeering and fraud — that made him very rich. Is it fate again that Mandel is the successor of Spiro T. Agnew, Nixon's Vice-President, who was forced to resign from the White House because of crimes he committed while governor of Maryland?

The Carter crew keeps pleading, "We've only been in office six months. Give us a chance." Six months is long enough for the American people to se that the "sunshine administration" is no different than the Nixon Watergate administration was. If Carter really wants to restore the confidence of the American people in their government, let him begin by developing a full employment program for the masses of jobless — and by firing Bert Lance. □



Attention

The Black Panther Party is putting together a history of our now close to 11 years of struggle and service to the people. Since the Black Panther Party's founding on October 15, 1966, by Huey P. Newton, we have circulated hundreds of thousands of leaflets, brochures, pamphlets and other pieces of information, as well as our weekly political organ, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper, in Black and other poor oppressed communities throughout this country — "Circulate to Educate," to organize and unite around our common needs and aspirations. Now we are asking our friends and supporters to return some of these historic momentos, each a tentative step forward, in order to accurately document a true history of our People's Movement in America.

Please send whatever Black Panther Party-produced leaflets and other pieces of information you may have saved to:

Black Panther Party
8501 East 14th Street
Oakland, California 94621
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Correction

In last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER on page 12 it was erroneously stated that Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson had declared October 8 as an official day of protest in Oakland against the Bakke decision. The support of Wilson and other city officials, however, is being sought for an important march and rally around the Bakke case to be held on Saturday, October 8, in Oakland.

COMMENT

Why Blacks Are Deserting Carter

By Vernon Jordon

Although not directly conforming to the Black Panther Party's views, the following commentary by Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League, presents a valid and sharply-worded critique of the complete failure of the Carter administration to deal with the critical problems facing Black and poor people throughout America.

Black disappointment with the Carter administration, a low murmur several months ago, has swelled to crescendo. A key element in the coalition that elected President Carter is becoming estranged from his administration and resentful of its failure to make a massive attack on the problems confronting Black people and the cities in which they live.

What happened to cause this disappointment? Were Black expectations so unrealistically enlarged that no administration could meet them? Or have the administration's policies been so inadequate?

In the main, Black expectations were realistic.

A refrain of administration spokesmen has been, "We've only been in office six months. Give us time." But the first six months of an administration set the tone for the remainder of the Presidential term. There is suspicion that the basic principles that may come to form all of its domestic policies will be too cautious — a priority on keeping costs down, even where that may mean defeating the goals of a program, premature compromises to make programs palatable to conservative interests and an assumption that the problems of poverty and joblessness have their origins in supposed deficiencies within the poor rather than within an economy that doesn't create enough jobs.

For an administration concerned with morality in public, it is unconscionable to place the burdens for balancing budgets and controlling inflation on the backs of the poorest and most deprived in our society. A civilized society can no longer expect

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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"WE MUST DEVELOP A COMMUNITY, WE MUST HAVE UNITY"

HUEY P. NEWTON HONORED AT "CHOCOLATE CITY'77" GRADUATION CEREMONIES



"Chocolate City" graduates performing at commencement exercises.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton highlighted the "Chocolate City '77" Graduation Ceremonies held before a jampacked audience in the Bayview-Hunters Point section of the city last Thursday evening with a stirring speech emphasizing community-building and the need for greater unity among Black people.

In turn, the beautiful youth and staff of the "Chocolate City '77" program highlighted Huey's day by honoring his service to Black and poor people with a plaque of appreciation.

Sponsored by the Young Com-



munity Developers, Inc., in conjunction with the Mayor's Summer Youth Program, "Chocolate City" is a unique, creative and seemingly highly successful program modeled along the lines of the better-known Neighborhood Youth Corps, whereby youth 14 to 17-years-old earn pay and credits while learning at the same time.

In addition, "Chocolate City" offers educational and in-service training programs to high school dropouts from 17 to 21 years old, with placement services to find jobs for the youth once they have acquired the necessary skills.

While most city-sponsored programs merely pay lip service to the concept of reaching out in the most oppressed sections of the city, "Chocolate City" moves in directly where the others fear to tread.

This was most evident from the graduation last week, as close to 300 "Chocolate City" youth plus 400 to 500 parents and friends proudly turned out at Pelton Junior High School in the Bayview-Hunters Point section for the second annual ceremonies, themed "Without the Youth, There is no Tomorrow."

The gathering was almost entirely Black.

In his well-received speech, Huey said:

"First, I would like to thank Samuel Watson, the youth and the staff of Chocolate City for inviting me here. For some reason I've always been privileged to receive things I don't really deserve. If it were not for you, I would not be standing here today.

"I really enjoyed the play showing the Black experience, showing our African heritage. It was very interesting when the sister used a small voodoo ingredient in order to deal with her enemy. I would only like to add a few more ingredients to that.



BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON was well received at Bayview-Hunters Point "Chocolate City" Graduation ceremonies.

"The most important one is that in order to deal with the enemy we must develop a community, we must have unity, just as you have created here. Chocolate City is a beautiful experience.

"Our chief problem in the country today is really not unemployment, it is really not poor housing, it is really not poor medical care. Our chief problem is the historical fact of the destruction of a people, the destruction of a community.

"We were destroyed in 1619 when we were brought to this country in chains; our Black unity of Africa was destroyed. We attempted to create a community in 1865 during the Black Reconstruction, right after the Civil

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

S.F. BLACK COMMUNITY STRUGGLES TO SURVIVE

No Jobs In Masterplan For Bayview-Hunters Point



BPP Free Food program in operation in Bayview-Hunters Point area in 1969.

(San Francisco, Calif.) — While San Francisco's Bayview-Hunters Point (BV-HP) district is being "upgraded" for use by corporate and industrial interests, residents of the predominantly Black area are continuing their demands for decent housing and — most importantly — jobs.

Various business schemes are planned for the deteriorating area but there are no guarantees that the overwhelmingly poor people of the BV-HP district will benefit from this local "masterplan" for economic development.

The plans for the area includes the India Basin Industrial Park, the Yerby Executive Park office complex, a Naval shipyard, a large sewage plant and a new state park.

The Black community in BV-HP is one of the most economically depressed areas of San Francisco. Over 25 per cent of the people in the district, which is 66 per cent Black, make less than $4,000 a year. Almost 60 per cent have less than a high school education.

According to U.S. Labor Department statistics, reports *Common Sense* newspaper, there is a

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CONSPIRACY BETWEEN F.B.I., PROSECUTION AND JUDGE

NEW DOCUMENTS EXPOSE TREACHERY IN ROSENBERG CASE

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Documents recently acquired by the Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case (CRRC) have revealed that the prosecution, the FBI and federal judge Irving Kaufman all acted in collusion to suppress evidence which would have cleared Julius and Ethel Rosenberg of the false espionage charges for which they were executed on June 19, 1953.

Michael Meeropol, one of the Rosenberg's two sons, was in the Bay Area last week on a speaking tour, including an appearance with Black Panther Party chairperson and vice-president Elaine Brown.

In an interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Meeropol detailed the CRRC findings. He charged the federal government and its agents with:

•Knowing use of false testimony;

•Suppression of guilt-clearing evidence;

•Collusion and secret conferences between Kaufman and the FBI, which prevented a fair hearing on a motion for a new trial; and

•The illegal surveillance of conversations between the Rosenbergs and their lawyer, the use of information illegally obtained by the FBI to inform the prosecution of defense strategy and interference with potential witnesses.

Meeropol pointed out that the documents reveal that a government conspiracy existed to prevent his parents from obtaining a fair trial. The documents indicate that a chief government witness, David Greenglass:

•Stole uranium from a Los Alamos nuclear laboratory in 1944, then lied to the FBI about it;

•Told his own lawyers that the FBI had pressured him to lie about the Rosenbergs; and

•Suppressed information about a table allegedly used for microfilming stolen papers, then lied about the table — a key element in the prosecution's case — to the FBI and the court.



ELAINE BROWN with MICHAEL MEEROPOL.

"The fact that this information was known to the prosecution but kept from the defense amounts to what lawyers call suppression of exculpatory evidence," said Meeropol.

"The key to the whole thing," he continued, "is how the prosecution was able to thwart the defense's motion for a new trial."

One document, dated May 8, 1953, stated that Kaufman met with late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to discuss the Rosenberg case and documents stolen by agents from the office of defense attorney John O. Rogge.

Several other documents re-

The goals of the CRRC, said Meeropol are:

•To use this documentation to seek Congressional impeachment of Kaufman, which would further expose the treachery and injustice in the world-renowned case;

•Dissemination of these documents so that "the people can understand them, learn from them and use them"; and

•To establish the notion of government accountability.

Meeropol explained, "The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the concept of government accountability and lawsuits like the. . .Panther suit, lawsuits like ours — which is making the FOIA real for everybody — all of these things" could halt government repression in the future.

"I see the exposure of this fraud," he went on, "as a phenomenal weapon in the hand of today's political prisoners, tomorrow's political prisoners and those of us who want to keep the FBI out of the offensive.

"If there were more of these lawsuits," Meeropol emphasized, "and the FBI had been interfered with even more, maybe there would be less people dead in the American Indian Movement (AIM) today."

The biggest obstacle facing the CRRC, Meeropol said, is the fact that "the people who know least about this case are the American people. The world knows about this case."□

"Common Sense" Newspaper Faces Libel Suit For Nursing Home Probe

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In a blatant effort to silence an investigation by the newspaper *Common Sense* into the atrocious conditions facing senior citizens at the Post Street nursing home, the operators of the convalescent home, Quality Care Hospital Centers, have filed a $1 million libel suit against the progressive monthly of the Northern California Alliance (NCA).

HEARING

A hearing scheduled recently to dismiss the suit was postponed at the request of Quality Care. The Post Street operators were granted a two-week continuance until August 30 to amend their complaint.

In spite of countless health violations uncovered by *Common Sense* investigator Steve Berlin and others, Quality Care was recently granted a six-month provisional license for the 399-bed nursing home.

Speaking at a press conference held before the hearing was Dr. Charlene Harrington, who led a crackdown on several nursing home facilities. Dr. Harrington, recently fired as head of the State Health Department's Division of Licensing and Certification, brought in numerous enforcement-minded inspectors who made frequent unannounced visits to levy harsh fines and closed several nursing home facilities.



Our elderly are often victimized by greedy nursing homes.

Also attending the press con-

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This Week In Black History

August 30, 1874

After the Civil War, a period known as the Reconstruction resulted in the election of Black people to political office in the South. Consequently, White hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan were organized. On August 30, 1874, an incident, later known as the Coushatta Massacre, took place in Coushatta, Louisiana. Several Black people and Republican officeholders were killed, forcing the Louisiana governor to declare martial law in the town.

August 28, 1955

On August 28, 1955, Emmett Till, a 14-year old Black youth from Chicago, was kidnapped and lynched by White racists in Money, Mississippi, after he allegedly spoke disrespectfully to a White woman. His murder set off a wave of indignation and Black protest which helped to spark the civil rights movement of the 1960's.

August 29, 1957

Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1957 on August 29, 1957, the first federal civil rights legislation enacted since 1875.



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., addressing 1963 March on Washington.

August 28, 1963

On August 28, 1963, more than 250,000 people participated in the March on Washington at which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., keynote speaker for the event, delivered his immortal "I Have A Dream" speech.

Caterpillar Anti-Bias Committee Seeks Support For $30 Million Lawsuit

(Oakland, Calif.) - Determined Black and minority workers at the Caterpillar Tractor plant in San Leandro have confronted blatant practices of racial and sexual discrimination for the past three years, gaining considerable support for their bias suit against the giant multinational firm which is scheduled to go to trial in November.

Caterpillar Tractor Company, the 32nd largest corporation in the U.S. with $98 million in profits in the first quarter of 1977 and one of the largest foreign investors in apartheid South Africa, has been charged with bias in hiring and promotions, and with seeking reprisals against workers who protest these injustices.

In 1974, a group of workers at the plant organized the Caterpillar Anti-Discrimination Committee, which is presently pursuing the $30 million lawsuit.

Since the filing of the suit in 1975, however, these workers have been targeted for harassment, intimidation and humiliation by the management at Caterpillar.

The Committee's organizing efforts have gained widespread support from such prominent Black community representatives as: Congressman Ron Dellums;

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UFW President CESAR CHAVEZ (right) and border patrol cop (above) taking undocumented workers into custody.

BPNS photo

FARMWORKERS' CONVENTION REJECTS CARTER PLAN FOR UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

CHAVEZ ANNOUNCES NATIONWIDE EXPANSION OF U.F.W.

(Fresno, Calif.) - United Farm Workers (UFW), AFL-CIO President Cesar Chavez pledged last weekend to build the California-based labor movement into a powerful, nationwide organization.

In a related development, the 1,500 delegates assembled here for the Third Constitutional Convention of the UFW adopted a resolution denouncing the Carter administration's plan for undocumented workers.

Opening the UFW convention on Friday, August 26, Chavez, highly respected across the country for his brilliant leadership of the union's 100,000 members, said that much of the hard-fought struggle of the UFW to achieve recognition is over.

Now, Chavez explained, the UFW must act "to organize farm workers in California as quickly as possible and then go elsewhere — to Florida, to Texas, to Arizona and New York and other states where farm workers need help."

Since the last UFW convention in 1975, the farm labor union has won two major victories. In August of that year, the Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA) was enacted in California, guaranteeing farm workers in the state the right to vote in secret elections for union representatives.

This past March, following a 10-year heated battle with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the UFW won the right to be the sole representative of California's agricultural workers. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, March 19, 1977.)

A massive financial campaign organized by reactionary California growers defeated Proposition 14, the farm workers' initiative, in last November's state elections. Under Proposition 14, the UFW would have won the right to enter privately-owned farms to organize workers.

The UFW presently favors a separate federal law for farm workers patterned after California's ALRA. U.S. Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, who addressed the convention last Saturday, expressed opposition to the union's position, calling instead, for an expansion of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, SEPTEMBER 20-23

American Indians To Document Genocide At U.N. Conference

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A United Nations conference scheduled for September 20-23 in Geneva, Switzerland, will provide Native American peoples in the Western Hemisphere with an international forum to present evidence of genocide, political repression, theft of land and resources and denial of human rights.

After a two and one-half year struggle, the U.N. has granted consultative on "NGO" (non-governmental organization) status to the International Indian Treaty Council.

Following the 11-week Wounded Knee protest in 1973, the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) was founded in June, 1974, by 4,000 delegates from 97 nations (tribes) at the First International Treaty Conference held on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in South Dakota.



A "Declaration of Continuing Independence" issued at this 1974 Conference affirmed:

"We recognize that there is only one color of Mankind in the world who are not represented in the United Nations; that is the indigenous Redman of the Western Hemisphere. We recognize this lack of representation in the United Nations comes from the genocidal policies of the colonial power of the United States."

With its newly-achieved "NGO" status the IITC is now on the same footing as the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and other liberation movements in the world.

At the upcoming U.N. Conference on American Indians, the IITC will be seeking international sanctions against "U.S. colonization and treaty-breaking." This event, reports the *Treaty Council News*, will mark "the first time in the history of the United Nations, [that] Indian people will be

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PROTEST RISING L.A.P.D. SHOOTINGS, BRUTALITY

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Black police officer who charges that White members of the LAPD frequently harass the Black community.

The Black community has become so outspoken in its criticism against the Gestapo tactics of the LAPD that the city's Black mayor, Tom Bradley, and Police Commissioner Stephen Reinhardt, in a token gesture, announced last week that the police department's gun policy is being revised in an attempt to cut down on the high number of police shootings.

Bradley, a former police officer, boasted of the LAPD, "We have the finest policy of any department in the country. I think the breakdown has come at the street level, at a time of intense conflict between the officer and the suspect."

The mayor made it clear that whatever changes are made in the LAPD weapons policy, they will not benefit potential suspects. "We cannot take out of the hands of our officers the means by which they can protect the community," Bradley said.

The Coalition Against Police Abuse (CAPA), formed in response to a wave of police violence, has forced the Los Angeles City Council to conduct a probe into police shootings. Last year, 30 people were shot to death by Los Angeles police. Already this year, 36 people have died from "police involved" shootings. Despite this evidence, no action whatsoever has been taken against the LAPD.

Critics of the LAPD have blasted the 7,000-man force as being "trigger-happy." Presently, LAPD chief Ed Davis, a racist with a "tough" reputation who is hated by the city's Black and poor community, has arrogantly denied that any of the city's police officers have used firearms without justification.

Last year, a member of the LAPD appeared on television (wearing a mask) and stated openly that members of the often brutal police force like to be involved in shootings because it gave them thrills.

Davis launched a blistering attack on the local station that aired the program, accusing it of "electronic yellow journalism" and dismissing the policeman as having leftist political tendencies.

Davis is contending for the Republican nomination for governor and was also a major force behind the recent reinstatement of the death penalty in this state. A state campaign to raise $600,000 in campaign funds for Davis has been initiated, relying primarily on a mailing to right-wing gun owners.

Two years ago, Davis told a meeting of the reactionary National Rifle Association, "If the law agencies can't ensure your protection from hoodlums, it becomes your responsibility," literally opening the door to ultra-conservative vigilante violence.

Eighteen-year-old Robert Kendricks, a member of the Southern California BPP Chapter, and Gregory Franklin, also 18, were selling THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper at 7th and Broadway on August 13 when they saw two undercover LAPD officers drag and beat two Black youth.



Victims of Los Angeles police brutality (left to right, top photo), *JERRY JOBE, MELVIN SMITH and MORVEST PICKENS.*





"Both minors were handcuffed and they looked to be no more than 12 or 14 years of age," Kendricks told the *Los Angeles Sentinel*. "One of the boys had a bloody face and the police just kept pushing him."

Kendricks said he and his companion's problems began when they asked for the officers' badge numbers.

"One of the officers then asked me if I wanted to go to jail and I said 'no' and that I had broken no law," said Kendricks. Shortly thereafter, he said, uniformed police drove up.

"We were told to put our hands up behind our head and then were handcuffed," said Kendricks.

"It was then that I asked a crowd gathering around if they would be my witnesses. Some people had seen that Greg and I had done nothing."

Kendricks said that the police pushed him and Franklin into the squad car and took them to Parker Center.

"We were taken into a room where smart remarks were made by the officers regarding shootings they had made against the Panthers in the past. They (the police) even said that Huey P. Newton was going to be killed and laughed about it."

Kendricks said they were detained until August 15 and were released with no charges held against them.

"We were surprised they released us, but we plan to file suit for harassment," said Kendricks.

Three eyewitnesses have disputed the police account of the fatal shooting of Floyd Thomas on August 20.

According to the police account, Thomas's car, identified by police as a possible stolen car, was stopped by Officer Larry Broadhurst and another officer after a three-mile chase. Broadhurst, the report said, "repeatedly ordered the driver (Thomas) from the vehicle."

When Thomas did not respond to Broadhurst's demand, the police officer approached him with his gun in his right hand and pulled Thomas out of the car with his left hand.

Thomas allegedly "started to pull away" from Broadhurst, the report continued, adding, "As Broadhurst's hand and revolver came in contact with the driver's shoulder, the officer's revolver was accidentally discharged."

Tony Kayden, Brian Ganz, and John Clements, all eyewitnesses to the incident, denied that Thomas resisted Broadhurst. "He (Thomas) didn't have a chance to do anything," Ganz said. According to Kayden, "The policeman (Broadhurst) was doing all the scuffling."

Morvest Pickens, 26, and his brother, Jerry Jobe, 23, were visiting a friend in the 77th Street Police Division when White racist police officers attacked them for no reason.

"We were minding our own business," Pickens said, "We were not high, drunk, or nothing."

Jobe, who had a cast on his arm at the time of the incident, was putting some tape cartridges in his car, when an Officer Silverson told him and his brother to put their hands on top of their heads. Pickens said that the police then pushed his brother to the ground and he fell on his injured hand. Then, one of the policeman grabbed Pickens by the back of the neck, knocked him to the ground and began to choke him.

David Bludso, 35, a Black, nine-year veteran of the LAPD, was manhandled by a White cop and arrested for drunk driving after he had to swerve the car he was driving in order to avoid an accident.

While Bludso admits that he had been drinking, he insists that he was not drunk. He passed a field (on-the-scene) sobriety examination.

A White policeman, later identified as an Officer Wagner, beat Bludso repeatedly on the arms and thighs with his baton while Wagner's Black partner, an Officer Shereff, pinned the off-duty Black policeman down.

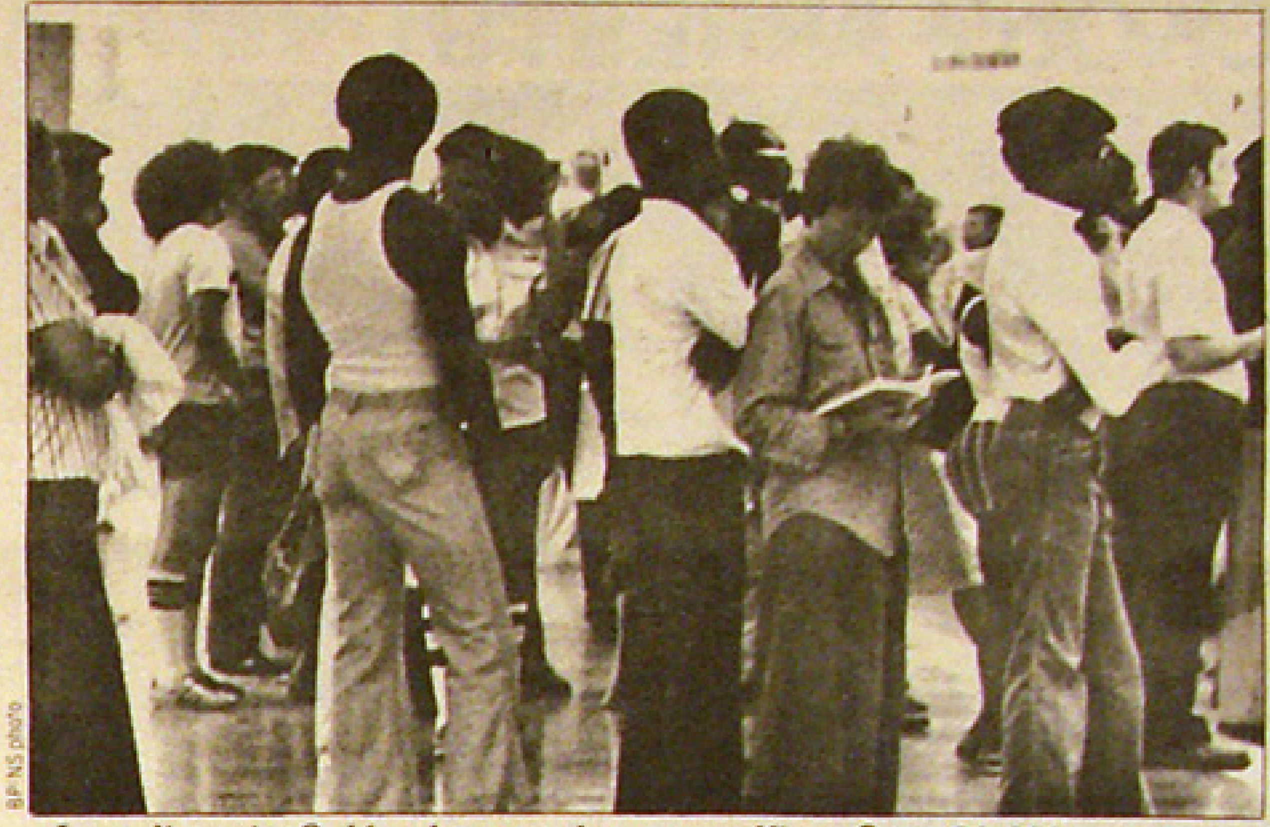
In an exclusive interview with the *Sentinel*, Bludso said that White officers on numerous occasions have brutalized Black citizens. Asked why he had not spoken out before, he said that he was afraid of losing his job. □

CRITICAL LOOK AT CAUSES OF SKYROCKETING UNEMPLOYMENT

OAKLAND: THE JOBS AND THE JOBLESS

Why is Oakland's unemployment rate 65 per cent higher than the national average? Why are there more jobs in Oakland than there are Oakland workers to fill them?

The answers to these questions — racism and a preponderance of jobs to non-Oakland residents — and others are detailed in Part 1 of an in-depth look at "Oakland: The Jobs and The Jobless," research and analysis compiled by the progressive Oakland Study Center.



Long lines in Oakland unemployment office. Over 20,000 people are jobless in the city.

PART 1

When it comes to unemployment, Oakland obviously has more than its share. In February, there were 21,300 people out of work in Oakland, or 12.4 per cent of the city's workforce. This compared to 7.5 per cent nationally and 7.8 per cent throughout the state. Of 61 California cities surveyed by the state Employment Development Department (EDD) last year, only one had a higher rate of unemployment.

EDD figures also show that Oakland's unemployment problem is even more severe in the "flatlands" of the city. (See Chart #1.)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN OAKLAND BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Chart #1 February, 1977

Area	Rate %	Area	Rate %
West Oakland	22.7	North Oakland	15.4
East Oakland	16.0	Hill Area	7.0
Fruitvale	13.0	Lake Area	7.9
City-wide	12.4%		

Why is unemployment so high in Oakland? In part, Oakland's problem is a reflection of the country's problem — magnified to almost twice its size. As the following figures show, unemployment in Oakland since 1960 has grown to a significantly higher percentage above the national average. (See Chart #2.)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE U.S. AND OAKLAND: 1960 — 1975

Chart #2

Year	U.S.	Oakland	Per Cent Above National Rate
1960	5.5%	7.8%	42%
1970	4.9	7.9	61
1975	8.5	14.6	72

The depressing trend in unemployment nationally does not explain why Oakland should be almost doubly depressed. Unlike the country as a whole, Oakland has not experienced a large increase in its workforce. In fact, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are 36,897 fewer people in Oakland today than in 1960.

Also, though the city's economy is said to be in decline, the number of jobs in Oakland is still increasing. There are 8,600 more jobs in Oakland today than there were in 1960. And, according to estimates published by the Oakland City Planning Department, the number of jobs should continue to increase. (See Chart #3.)

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED JOBS IN OAKLAND COMPARED TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Chart #3

	1960	1970	1975	1985
Number of Jobs	178,913	185,250	187,450	200,450?
Unemployment Rate	7.8%	7.9%	14.6%	?

Thus, though Oakland has experienced an increase in employment and a decrease in population, more and more Oaklanders have found themselves without a job.

One reason was that the growth of jobs in Oakland was slight compared to the growth of jobs in the rest of the Bay Area and throughout the country as a whole. But, at the same time, an increasing number of the city's jobs were going to non-residents. According to the 1970 census, some 60 per cent of the people who work in Oakland don't live there. Statistically, employment in Oakland today can be viewed as follows. (See Chart #4.)

The figures show there are more jobs in Oakland than there are Oakland workers to fill them. The causes of this imbalance are not difficult to assess.

One cause was the growth of the suburbs. As people moved to the suburbs, they did not usually give up their jobs. Instead, they became commuters. And cities like Oakland became providers of jobs for people who lived elsewhere.

RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT JOB HOLDERS IN OAKLAND, 1977

Chart #4

Estimated Number of Jobs in Oakland	187,500
Total Resident Workforce in Oakland	(2/77)
Employed	149,917
Unemployed	21,302
	171,219
Surplus of Jobs	16,381

But in Oakland, as in many cities, this shift in population and employment was complicated by racial factors as well. In general, it was Whites who moved out in largest numbers, while Black people and other Third World people moved in.

Where discrimination in hiring denied available jobs to minorities, racism became a major cause of the increase in unemployment among the city's resident workforce.

Thus, some responses to unemployment on the local level have emphasized affirmative action hiring and residency requirements in order to redistribute existing jobs among the minority populations of the cities. Others emphasize plans for local economic development that would create new jobs for urban workers. Such responses tend to concentrate on either the private (corporate) sector of the public (governmental) sector of the city's economy, with different strategies for each.

TO BE CONTINUED

Oakland Black Man Paralyzed After Police Shooting

(Oakland, Calif.) - An Oakland Black man, Charles Walker, is now paralyzed from the waist down after being shot in the back for no cause by a White San Leandro cop, Joe Kitchen.

Walker, 34, was chased by San Leandro police on August 15 after he allegedly participated in a robbery of a 7-11 store on 331 E. 14th Street in San Leandro. Walker fled into the Black, Columbia Gardens section of Oakland, which was quickly sealed off by the police.

After Walker got out of his car on Coral Road, he was chased by Kitchen who indiscriminately fired off several shotgun rounds. The incident occurred around 11:30 a.m. when numerous children in the area were playing in the street and attending a nearby free lunch program.

Fearing for the lives of their children and for Walker, several residents pleaded with Kitchen to stop shooting, but to no avail.

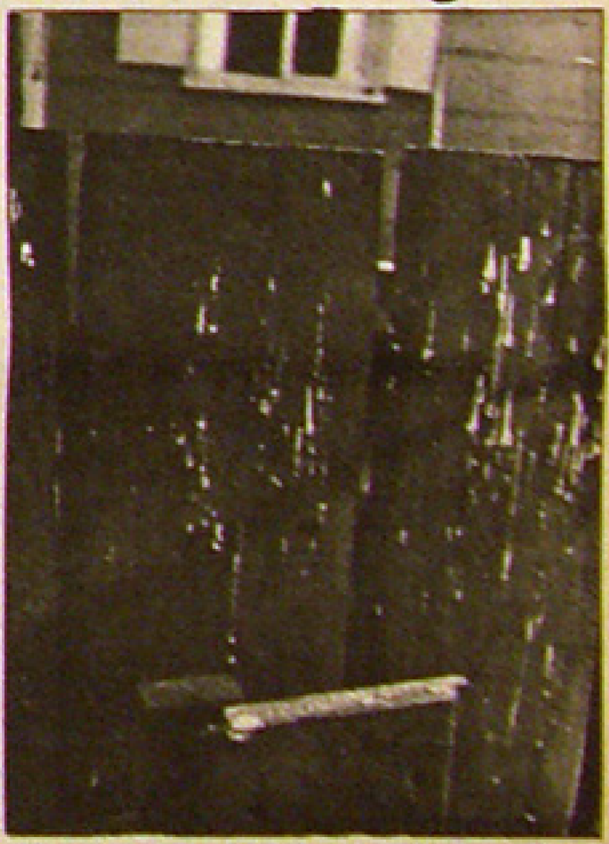
After chasing Walker for nearly a block, Kitchen shot him in his lower right back, causing him to be paralyzed from the waist down.

INVESTIGATION

An investigation of the area where Walker was shot by a BLACK PANTHER reporter confirms the observations of residents who felt that the White cop shot not only without regard for Walker's life but with no concern for the safety of innocent bystanders.

While Walker was shot in the driveway of a home on Coral Road and Wistar, an adjacent house and a nearby fence were riddled with OO-buck shotgun pellets.

Due to fear and intimidation of residents in the area, THE BLACK PANTHER was unable to



Holes left in fence from .00 buckshot fired at Oakland Black man by San Leandro police.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

BLACK LAWYERS GROUP CITES NUMEROUS CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS

$500 MILLION SUIT FILED OVER ILLEGAL BLACKOUT ARRESTS

"We ask the question: 'Who is the true looter in this situation?'

"Historically, this country was taken away from the Indians — to me, this is looting.

"Millions of African people have been taken away from their homes and transported to the shores of the United States and turned into chattle labor — to me, that is the biggest looting of all."





New York youth emptying store during recent blackout and (left) arrestees — there were 4,000 in all — being led from the notorious Tombs jail site.

(New York, N.Y.) - This appropriate comment was recently directed at racist New York city officials by Philip John, acting director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL), one of several attorneys suing the city of New York for $500 million in damages for the injustices suffered by over 4,000 Black and poor people arrested in the wake of the city's recent blackout.

The suit charges New York City with the arrest of hundreds of innocent people, the inhumane treatment of detainees, police brutality and numerous other Constitutional violations, according to a report in *Liberation News Service (LNS)*.

Mayor Beame and police and corrections commissioners are named in the class action suit, which is being brought by the NCBL, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Association of Legal Aid Attorneys and other lawyers.

Defendants are also charged with illegal searches and seizures, innumerable arrests made without supporting evidence, the refusal of police and court personnel to inform relatives and guardians of detainees of their arrest or location, and the imprisonment of minor children with adult prisoners.

Lennox Hinds, national director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL), noted the racist character of the "official" action taken during the blackout.

In the media, notes Philip John of the NCBL, "the victims were portrayed as the criminals. The victims are in fact those people who have been ripped off by Con Edison, who have been ripped off by the insensitivity of the Beame administration.

"They have been turned into 'animals'," said John. "But they are not animals — they are people who are struggling to survive the best way they know how.

"The people who are well-fed, the people who control the corporations that milk this city, the transnational corporations that have control throughout the whole world — they didn't have to go out on the street to loot. They are able to use more sophisticated technological processes."

NCBL is demanding that attention be focused on the desperate economic situation of the communities hardest hit by the looting. Full social services and full-scale employment are key issues — not law and order, the group asserts. "Looting can be prevented only when social and economic inequities in this city have been erased."

The NCBL is calling for the release of these people whose rights have been violated, as well as an investigation by a Citizen's Commission of Inquiry.

"Every time we hear Carter use the term 'human rights'," said John, "we ask the question: human rights for whom?"□

Caterpillar Bias Suit

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Alameda County Supervisor John George; Pastor J. Alfred Smith of Allen Temple Baptist Church; Rev. Michael Dunn of Elmhurst Presbyterian Church; and Paul Cobb of OCCUR.

The workforce at Caterpillar's San Leandro plant is now 15 per cent Black (300 out of 2,000 workers) and the Anti-Discrimination Committee has made strides in gaining representation in union leadership.

The union is presently in contract negotiations and a major improvement being demanded by workers is a strengthening of the company's grievance procedure. Over 100 grievances are now backed up awaiting settlements.

By community fundraising and out of their own pockets, the Caterpillar Anti-Discrimination Committee has raised over $4,000 to cover preliminary legal expenses for their suit. In the near future, over $10,000 will be needed.

If you wish to assist in this fight against bias in employment and promotion, please send your contributions to: Anti-Discrimination Committee, P.O. Box 6625, Oakland, California 94603.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Giant Sponges Radioactive?

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A new expedition sailed from San Francisco last week to capture a specimen of a four-foot tall giant sponge which has been found growing attached to some of the 59,257 barrels full of radioactive waste which have been dumped into the Pacific Ocean near the Farallon Islands since World War II. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ordered the expedition to find out the extent of environmental damage which has been caused by the leaking of radioactive material from the metal barrels at three nuclear dumping sites on the ocean floor about 30 miles west of San Francisco.

New I-Hotel Drama

(Washington, D.C.) - An investigation was recently started by the U.S. Customs Service to determine if funds used to purchase the International Hotel in San Francisco's Chinatown were brought into the country illegally. The investigation follows published reports that Supasit Mahaguna, the shady owner of the dilapidated dwelling from which 50 elderly Filipinos were forcibly evicted last month, brought $5 million into the country illegally in 1973.

L.A. Invests In Apartheid

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The Los Angeles fire and police pension system has invested an estimated $326 million — about 60 per cent of all its investments — in securities of firms that operate or do business in South Africa. The disclosure was made last week to Mayor Tom Bradley, who has called for the divesture of city investments in the apartheid regime.

I.Q. Tests Biased

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A recent three-year study of Black children adopted by White families disclaims the racist notion of Berkeley psychologist Arthur Jensen and Stanford physicist William Shockley that Blacks are genetically less intelligent than Whites. Yale's Dr. Sandra Starr charged here last week that I.Q. tests and the criteria for judging school achievement are culturally biased.



Texas farm workers are marching to Washington, D.C., to demand their human rights.

1,000 MILES

Texas Farmworkers March For Human Rights

(Georgia) - They pulled out of Austin, Texas, two months ago, headed for Louisiana, Mississippi, and points east and north. On foot. Final destination — Washington, D.C.

By mid-August, the group of about 40 Texas farmworkers and their supporters was marching through Georgia, on its way up through the southeastern states, still on schedule to arrive in Washington by Labor Day, still going strong.

With them, they were carrying the political demands and convictions that have kept their March for Human Rights going for more than 1,000 miles — demands for collective bargaining rights for farmworkers, and repeal of the section in the Taft-Hartley Act that allows so-called "right to work" laws.

Except in California, farmworkers are excluded from the right to hold union elections, guaranteed to most workers since 1935 under the National Labor Relations Act. The marchers are calling for passage of a national law similar to the California statute providing for union elections, finally won by the United Farm Workers (UFW) Union, *Liberation News Service* reports.

They are demanding repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to pass "right to work" laws and deny workers the right to organize a union shop.

Leading the march are members of the Texas Farmworkers Union (TFU), formed two years ago.□

350 RALLY IN S.F.

"STOP THE TRIALS- FREE THE CAMP PENDLETON 14"



Camp Pendleton 14 defendant EDDIE PAGE speaking at last Saturday's San Francisco rally against the racist courts-martial.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - "End Racism from Southern Africa to Southern California."

"Stop the Trials — Stop the KKK."

"Free the Camp Pendleton 14."

So chanted the picketers demonstrating in front of the Marine Recruiting Station in downtown San Francisco last Saturday afternoon as a crowd of some 350 rallied in support of the Camp Pendleton 14, a group of Black soliders facing court-martial charges for defending their rights from Ku Klux Klan attacks on the sprawling Marine Corp base.

NOONTIME RALLY

Sponsoring the noontime rally was a broad-based coalition of Bay Area political groups including: the Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee; the Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton; Swords to Ploughshares Veteran's Rights Organization; Black Women Organized for Action; Northern California Alliance; National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision; California Coalition to Free the Camp Pendleton 14; and the Black Panther Party.

The spirited demonstration was held to mark the resumption of the general court-martials facing nine of the Black Marine defendants. Motions to the U.S. Court of Military Appeals seeking to halt the trials on the grounds of selective prosecution and racism were denied last month.

The case of the Camp Pendleton 14 stems from a November 13, 1976, incident in which a group of Black Marines, angered by rapidly escalating KKK provocations, racial slurs and assaults upon Black personnel on the base, broke up a suspected KKK meeting with sharpened screw drivers and clubs. Six Whites were hospitalized.

Subsequent investigations have revealed large scale KKK organizing activity both on the base and in nearby Oceanside. Yet, admitted Klan members were merely transferred, while the Black Marines were formally charged, each facing between 21 to 72 years in prison.

"It's like going on trial and having an 'impartial jury' of cops," said one supporter in explaining the difficulty in establishing a political defense.

As a result, and because of the tremendous pressure exerted by the Marine Corps in an attempt to clean up and cover-up the incident, five of the defendants have plead guilty in plea-bargaining agreements. A sixth Black defendant was acquitted.

However, Eddie Page, 23, from Day Springs, Mississippi, one of the speakers at the rally, assured the crowd that he would not go the plea-bargain route.

Both he and his lawyer, Howard DeNike, detailed the racist atmosphere surrounding the courts-martial and blamed KKK provocations, subtly endorsed by the Marine Corps brass, as the cause for the turbulence and unrest that has rocked the facility in recent months.

The upsurge of racism and fascism throughout the country was also the subject Michael

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Evictions Halted—Chinatown Housing Victory In Hawaii

(Honolulu, Hawaii) - "It was tough and we really felt we were in a deep hole, but we didn't give up," said a happy Emile Maluakane, resident of the Aloha Hotel and a member of the People Against Chinatown Evictions (PACE) Steering Committee, almost in disbelief of their recent victory against the city of Honolulu.

On July 20, 1977, the city finally agreed to pass a resolution to stop all Chinatown evictions; work out with PACE a low-cost housing and storefront plan for the people of Chinatown; and provide acceptable relocation in Chinatown.

The hotel, which like many of the buildings in Chinatown is rundown, was condemned by the city in June to make way for a more profitable urban renewal project. But the tenants refused to move, saying the city's relocation offers were inadequate.



Honolulu Chinatown residents successfully protest against evictions of low-income people.

Since "urban renewal" began in 1950, 1,418 families, 1,236 individuals and 505 businesses have been evicted. The city promised relocation — decent homes at prices they could afford and storefronts for displaced businesses. But this never happened.

ISSUE NOT OVER

"PACE does not feel that the issue is over and finished," Emile Maluakane told residents and supporters following the passage of the City Council resolution.

"It is only a first step. The city must now carry it out and make the resolution a reality. The fight to stop the evictions at Aloha Hotel is meaningless if seen only as a fight for relocation inside Chinatown."

"We say we will not stop until low-cost housing and storefronts are built and people are moved in. And even then, there will still be problems to solve."□

American Indians To Document Genocide

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speaking about their own affairs, to the U.N., in the U.N."

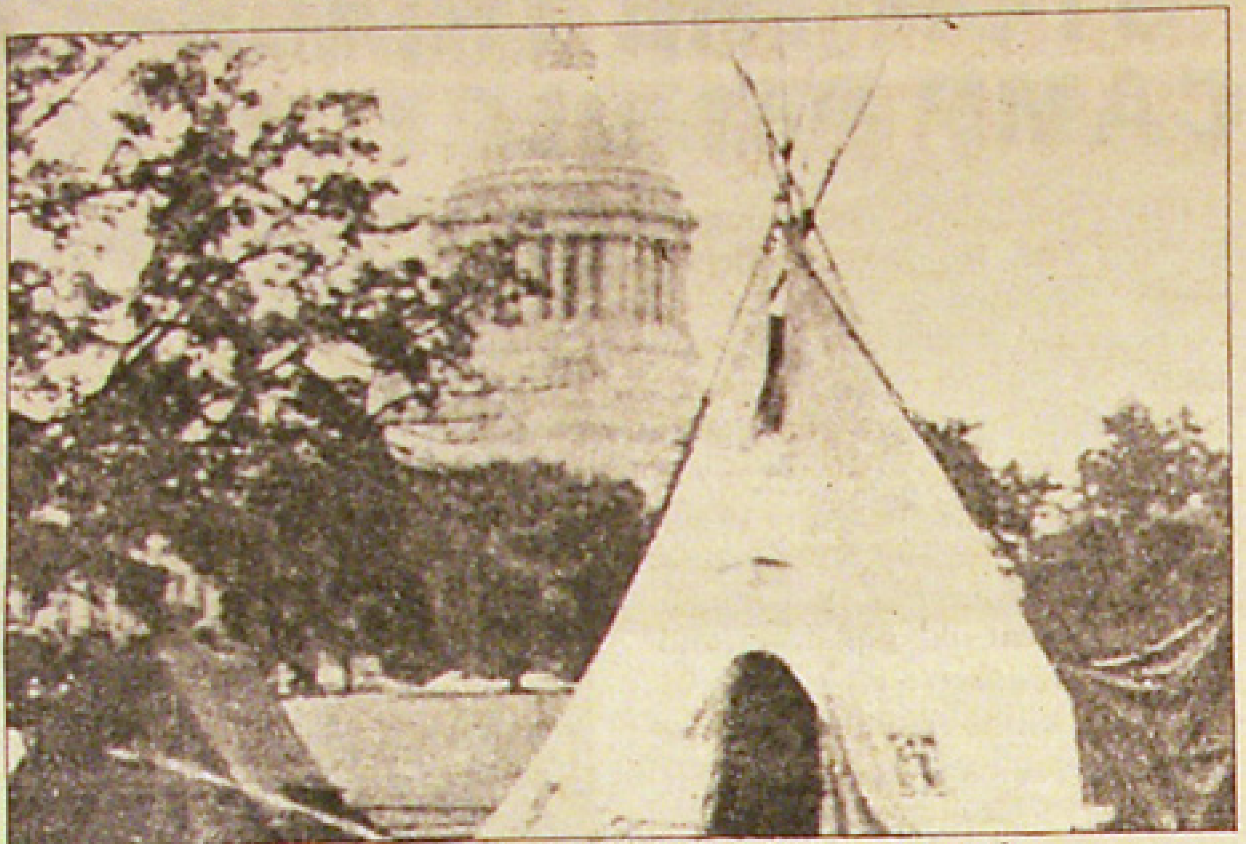
Roxanne Dunbar, a spokesperson for the San Francisco office of the IITC, commented that the scheduled appearance before the U.N. Conference will be "the first time that Indians in the whole hemisphere have seen their issues as common against the colonialist governments they live under. . .a chance to bring to the world community that the treatment of Indian people is not a policy of neglect but is part of a conscious policy of genocide."

At the conference the IITC will document that:

•In the United States, economic and social conditions ($2,000 annual income and 70-90 per cent unemployment rate) of Indian people are the lowest of any sector — causing an infant mortality rate for Native Americans which is 31 per cent higher than the national average.

•Life expectancy for Indians is 47 years compared to 70.8 years for the general population. Malnutrition-related diseases affect 75 per cent of all Indian people. Over 24 per cent of all Indian women have been sterilized.

•Native Americans are far more likely to be arrested and imprisoned, receive longer sentences and are less likely to receive parole than non-Indians.



Native American "camp-in" for treaty rights.

At the Third International Indian Treaty Council held in June of this year workshops were held on natural resources, genocide and colonialism, sovereignty and legal repression. All of these workshops presented position papers to the general body for further discussion before the Geneva conference.

Delegates were also elected to make presentations before the U.N. Conference, among them IITC spokesperson Russell Means and other Indian leaders, along with representatives from the Hunkpapa Treaty Council, Lakota Treaty Council of the Oglalas, Ganienkeh, Six Nations Confederacy, ,Hopi Nation and the Navajo Nation.

"The issues of today. . .are survival issues for Indian people," states the *Treaty Council News*. "For a century, survival — bare survival — has been the foremost issue of Indian people under United States policies of genocide.

"Indian peoples are now going beyond bare survival and are asserting sovereignty, strength and rights. . .The people see two roads available — nationhood or genocide. The people are choosing nationhood."□

Chavez Announces Expansion Of U.F.W.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

existing federal labor law to include farm workers.

Warning his fellow farm workers against overconfidence because of past victories, Chavez said:

"Yesterday's successes always linger on long beyond their productive life. We must seek out those sacred tasks of the past that drain needed resources and scarce time and prune them ruthlessly so we can focus on the future."

This will be accomplished, he elaborated, by the UFW immediately turning its operations "entirely over to the workers." Administrative functions and other activities such as handling grievances and health and safety problems and negotiating contracts, previously handled by UFW staff officers, in the future will be assumed by rank-and-file farm workers.

A series of intensive training programs at the ranch level will provide the basis for restructuring the UFW.



The UFW, seeking to uphold the rights of farm workers, is expanding its influence nationwide.

Despite an appeal made by Labor Secretary Marshall, the UFW delegates refused to approve the White House's proposal concerning the millions of undocumented workers who annually enter the U.S. seeking employment.

Uner the White House plan, growers who knowingly hire "illegal aliens" will be punished in the hope that this will eliminate, in particular, the large numbers of Mexican workers who cross the U.S. border.

In addition, President Carter has proposed amnesty and probable citizenship for undocumented workers who can prove they arrived in the U.S. before 1970. Those who entered the country after 1970 would be allowed to work but not given citizenship rights for at least five years while Congress debates their future.

Chavez, who accused the White House of promoting "racist" immigration policies, said the UFW opposes the plan for undocumented workers because of its failure to guarantee them citizenship after five years.□

BEHIND THE WALLS

Coalition Demands San Quentin Probe

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In response to the recent wave of prison violence in San Quentin, an ad hoc Coalition Concerned With San Quentin has initiated a letter campaign to California Governor Jerry Brown demanding that his administration sanction an independent investigation of the situation. Since it is common knowledge that California prison administrators openly foster racial strife, the Coalition feels that prison officials at the notorious state prison are "no longer capable of running an institution safe for inmates and personnel."

Folsom Writers' Workshop Suit

(Represa, Calif.) - Supporters of the Folsom Prison Creative Writers' Workshop are in the process of suing the California Department of Corrections (CDC) in order to have the successful program reinstated. The program was shot down in January of this year when prison officials claimed that two of the inmates participating in the project were allegedly involved in smuggling marijuana into the prison and in an alleged escape attempt. Supporters of the workshop insist that the program was shutdown so the project can be replaced with something directly under the control of the prison administration.

N.Y. Cuts Work-Release Program

(New York, N.Y.) - Due to new, more stringent regulations, 140 prisoners in the state of New York were recently withdrawn from work-release and other temporary-release projects and returned to regular prisons. Out of the state's 19,000 inmates, about 800 had been released daily to work on jobs, attend school or engage in volunteer services, returning to custody at night. However, under the new regulations, inmates imprisoned for crimes involving serious physical injury, sex offenses or the use of deadly weapons are barred from the program unless permission is given, in writing, by the state commissioner of corrections, Benjamin Ward. Also, under the new rules, it will be harder for inmates to be put in the program.

MORE CRIMES

Bert Lance Withheld Facts On Financial Holdings

(Washington, D.C.) - Further proof of Budget Director Bert Lance's highly unscrupulous banking activities was disclosed here last week when the White House confirmed findings of a federal report that the millionaire Georgia banker used one block of bank shares as collateral for two separate loans.

A check of Lance's financial records and interviews with the 46-year-old budget director's business associates have also revealed that he failed to disclose his total financial holdings and debts to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee before his confirmation hearings this past January.

Under ethics guidelines issued by President Jimmy Carter — a close friend of Lance — for Cabinet-level officials, they were to "completely disclose" their assets and liabilities prior to taking office as part of the President's campaign to "restore the confidence of the American people in their government."

SPEAKING FOR CARTER

Speaking on behalf of Carter, White House press secretary Jody Powell, who conducted two press briefings last week to defend Lance's shaky business practices, dismissed the clearly illegal double use of the bank shares as "an innocent mistake."

U.S. Comptroller of the Currency John G. Heimann is currently investigating Lance's dealings while he was president and chairman of Calhoun National Bank in Calhoun, Georgia, and president of the Atlanta-based National Bank of Georgia.

Heimann's latest findings show that in May, 1976, Lance gave the Chemical Bank of New York 14,811 shares of stock in the National Bank in order to secure a loan of $150,000. This same block of stock was used by the budget director to secure a $2.6 million loan in June, 1975, from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, also of New York City.

Powell, visibly uncomfortable at reporters' questions on the unraveling data on Lance's financial abuses, alleged that the Georgia entrepreneur's failure to provide Manufacturers Hanover with the promised shares "was not an unethical act."

The net worth statement Lance

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SPIRO AGNEW'S SUCCESSOR EXPECTED TO RESIGN OCTOBER 7

MARYLAND GOVERNOR MARVIN MANDEL CONVICTED IN RACE TRACK SCHEME

(Baltimore, Md.) - Joining a growing list of state officials whose corrupt activities have been exposed in the past 13 years, Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel was convicted by a federal jury here last week of using his office for personal profit in a criminal scheme involving a race track.

The 57-year-old governor and five co-defendants — four of them his close friends — were convicted on a total of 111 of 129 criminal counts for violating mail fraud statutes and anti-racketeering laws by deceiving the public and manipulating the state government for their own purposes.

COUNTS

Mandel, the first incumbent governor to be convicted of a federal crime since 1924, was convicted on 17 counts. The Maryland governor could be sentenced to 105 years in prison and fined $42,000. It is expected, however, that Mandel will get off lightly, and that U.S. District Court Judge Robert Love Taylor will impose only a one- or two-year sentence.

The judge set October 7 for sentencing. Under the Maryland Constitution, once Mandel is sentenced, he will forfeit the remainder of his four-year term, which is due to expire in January, 1979. Lieutenant Governor Blair Lee, who has served as acting governor since April when the trial and illness forced Mandel to take a leave of absence, will succeed as governor.

Convicted with Mandel were his best friend, Irvin Kovens; W. Dale Hess, former majority leader of the Maryland House of



Convicted criminal, Governor MARVIN MANDEL with his wife.

Delegates; attorney Ernest N. Cory, Jr.; and Hess's business partners, brothers William A. and Harry W. Rodgers III.

The five men paid the governor at least $350,000 in cash and gifts in exchange for his efforts to get the 1972 General Assembly to legislate benefits for Marlboro Race Track, then secretly owned by at least four of them.

The track was secretly purchased on December 31, 1971 — seven months after the governor vetoed a bill which would have doubled the track's racing dates to 36 a year. Two weeks later, following the convening of the 1972 General Assembly, Mandel's veto was quickly overridden.

Witnesses testified during the trial that the governor made no attempt to defeat the override and might have let it be known that he did not want it to be upheld.

Some five weeks later, the Maryland Racing Commission — appointed by the governor — introduced a bill in the state legislature to consolidate thoroughbred racing in Maryland at two tracks. The bill also would have granted Marlboro 58 additional dates and raised the track from minor half-mile status to a place in the major mile-track industry.

The bill died on the final night of the 1972 legislative session following unsuccessful lobbying efforts by Mandel and his staff.

The six men were first indicted in November, 1975, but the resulting trial ended on December 7, 1976, after 13 weeks, when the jurors heard television news reports about two attempts at jury tampering. Two men were convicted earlier this year in regard to those charges.

The jury took 13 days to reach a verdict in the second trial that ended last week.

In office since 1969, Mandel succeeded former Governor Spiro T. Agnew who served as Vice-President in the Nixon administration until he was forced to resign in disgrace in 1973. Agnew was indicted on a single count of tax evasion in connection with kickbacks he accepted in 1967, while he was governor.

Since 1964, over a dozen Maryland officials, including former U.S. Senator Daniel B. Brewster, have been convicted on a wide variety of criminal charges.☐

CITIZENS FOR LAW AND ORDER

Reactionaries Launch Campaign Against "Lenient" Judges

(Oakland, Calif.) - Citizens for Law and Order (CLO), a White, right-wing law enforcement and judicial watchdog group, has vowed an unremitting battle against leniency for persons convicted of crimes.

Earl W. Huntting, state president of the Oakland-based organization, recently told a downtown press conference here that CLO will focus its activities on organizing widespread public support of its goals and attempt to enact them as state ballot initiatives.

The leader of the reactionary CLO maintained that ". . .the Constitutional right of the citizen to be safe transcends any so-called right of the criminal to be free."

The organization will direct its campaign at the Alameda County Superior Court, characterized by Huntting as having among its members "some of the more lenient judges than in most urban counties."

Among the repressive measures CLO hopes to make into law are:

•Increasing prison sentence terms by as much as 75 per cent more than presently allowed



Oakland Mayor LIONEL WILSON, a former county Superior Court judge.

under the new determinate sentencing law; and

•Ensuring that terms for consecutive sentences are enforced to their limit.☐

Why Blacks Are Deserting Carter

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

poor people to accept unemployment in order to preserve affluent people's price stability.

Sound national policy requires greater flexibility and innovation on the federal level and the adoption of urgent national priorities to change the social environment in which our people live; an environment characterized by poverty in the midst of affluence, by racial tensions worsened by competition in a scarcity economy, and by urban deterioration hastened by the erosion of the urban economy.

FIRST PRIORITY

The first priority of this — or any — administration should be full employment. It is simply not enough to measure progress in this area by lowering the unemployment rate by fractions of a percentage point or by creating hundreds of thousands of jobs.

A decade ago, a presidential commission endorsed creation of about five million jobs to put people to work and to improve public services. That should be a minimum short-range goal, with the longer-range goal of ensuring that every person able to work has a decent job at a decent wage.

A federal program of public service jobs, public works and incentives to the private sector should be tied to definite numerical goals and a rigid timetable. It cannot be conditioned on vague principles such as achieving a balanced budget first.

This also implies massive reforms in an educational system that graduates functional illiterates and pushes young people out of school before they've acquired the capabilities of becoming independent earners.

The process of creating jobs is also the process of creating productive, meaningful and creative work — building houses for a nation that cannot meet the housing needs of all of its people, caring for a ravaged environment and creating an infrastructure of services and public facilities that will make our society more human by helping each person to fulfill his or her potential.

A second major goal should be an income assistance program. The deficiencies of both the present welfare system and the administration's reform plan could be overcome by reliance on a refundable credit income tax consisting of a grant taxed back while low and moderate-income people would keep all or part of it.

Tied to a revamped tax system that eliminates the billions of dollars in loopholes and tax preferences, such a system would





Urban League Director VERNON JORDAN has criticized the Carter administration for ignoring campaign pledges to the poor.

no longer stigmatize the poor; it would provide assistance for lower-income families not now eligible for welfare payments. The result would be a more equitable tax system.

The administration's current welfare reform plan is an improvement over the present system and may well be the most feasible politically possible measure at this time. But it should not be seen as an end in itself. Rather, it should be a beginning toward a comprehensive income assistance program that fundamentally alters our conception of "welfare."

A third policy goal should be revitalization of the cities through a national urban policy supportive of urban growth and economic development. A coordinated, systemic approach to urban problems is necessary, and should include urban land banks, a national urban economic development bank, sharply expanded housing opportunities for low-income families, transportation programs and education aid.

Other major reforms high on the agenda include a national health policy that not only cushions families against rising medical costs but also assures equal access to quality medical care and removes income as a determinant of health.

The very length and extent of the "shopping list" of new policy initiatives is a measure of the nation's needs. And, while I have outlined the most pressing items on Black people's agenda, it should be clear to all that more Whites than Blacks would benefit from them. The great majority of people without jobs are White, the majority of those on welfare are White, and the majority of America's poor people are White.

But it should be equally clear that, while measures intended to benefit all Americans are implemented, special steps must be taken to ensure that Black people come to enjoy parity with Whites. It is not enough simply to pursue aggregate policies to ensure that Blacks and other disadvantaged minorities get their fair share of those jobs and homes.

Along such basic policy steps, the President and his administration could make those symbolic gestures that are vital ingredients of national leadership. In his

One such signal, costing no more than the fuel for Air Force One, would be to visit deprived urban neighborhoods. A President who went to Clinton, Massachusetts, and Yazoo City, Mississippi, should visit the mean streets of the South Bronx or Brooklyn's Bushwick section to assure people of his concern and of his determination to help them change their lives.

Another signal should be to order his Justice Department to file a brief in the Bakke case, coming before the Supreme Court this fall, supporting the University of California position that it legitimately reserved 16 of the 100 seats at its Davis medical school for its minority students and that this did not violate Alan Bakke's Constitutional rights.

SELFISHNESS

The anti-social selfishness that characterized the nation in the past decade is as harmful to the future of American democracy as is the bleak anti-social despair fostered by urban poverty.

So long as this administration clings to caution and to priorities that are at odds with its campaign promises and the expectations of activism they engendered, it will suffer a credibility gap of increasing dimensions and will be further estranged from its natural constituency.

More important, a magnificent opportunity will have been missed to change millions of lives for the better and that failure may mean deepened despair and cynicism among America's poor.☐

Lance Financial Holdings

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

submitted to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on January 7 — provided only one day before his confirmation hearings — showed his net worth at $2,624,557, based on assets valued at $7,968,354 and liabilities listed at $5,343,797.

Regarding Lance's withholding of information about his total financial assets, the *New York Times* has learned:

•The assets and liabilities of Lancelot and Company, a partnership made up solely of Lance and his wife Labelle, were not specifically reported on their joint net worth statement. The partnership owned considerable stock and has borrowed $1.2 million since 1974.

•Lance's $75,000 estimate of the value of the four partnership interests he reported is believed to have been "pulled out of the air," according to Thomas Mitchell, the budget director's trustee.

•Mitchell believes that his role as Lance's independent trustee may itself be a conflict of interest since he is a partner in one of Lance's businesses, the L&M Company.

Loans made by Lance while he headed Calhoun National Bank and the National Bank of Georgia have been characterized by Comptroller Heimann as "unsafe and unsound banking practices."☐

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Release"

As we go on with the chapter "Release" in Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party founder and President Huey P. Newton continues to describe the time he spent awaiting bail in August, 1971 following the reversal of a false conviction on charges of killing an Oakland cop.*

Gosher was a German engineer whom McPherson was accused and convicted of killing. But McPherson got a reversal because the Appellate Court ruled him insane at the time of the statement. They ruled that even if he had made the statement, it could not be used against him as a confession.

At the new trial they convicted him all over again when his cousin, who at first had been charged with the murder, took on a wheeler-dealer attorney for himself, got immunity from the prosecution, and then testified against McPherson. The cousin admitted participating in the murder but testified that McPherson did the killing, and no amount of denial could save McPherson. His cousin never did any time.

About 10:00 a.m. two of my attorneys came to discuss bail, which they thought would probably be about $100,000. They were trying to get me released on my own recognizance, but the outcome was uncertain. The district attorney seemed very indulgent and co-operative, which would have been surprising under any circumstances but was particularly unexpected now, because the district attorney was Lowell Jensen, the prosecutor in my trial; he had succeeded Frank Coakley as district attorney of Alameda County.

We puzzled over this new attitude and decided that Jensen knew bail in my case inevitable; therefore, he was being co-operative to show his "fairness." Defeat would have been a strike against him, and bail was mandatory anyway, since I could no longer be tried for a capital offense. But how much would it cost? My attorneys had gone first to court, and the judge had sent them to the district attorney.

When they tried that, Jensen had told them to see the judge; they were just passing the buck back and forth. But, finally, when the district attorney was notified that the buck stopped with him, he resigned himself to it.

My lawyers pointed out that I had never jumped bail and had always appeared in court on time. Jensen said he believed that I would show up in court, so there was no question of not granting bail.

While he did not want to upset the Black community by setting bail too high, he also did not want to make his friends angry by setting it too low. As far as Jensen was concerned, justice had nothing to do with the procedure, only politics. My attorneys reminded him that in cases like mine, where a person has a reputation for showing up in court, bail is usually never higher than $5,000.

Although Jensen agreed, he said he would have to set a higher bail because I had already been convicted, because of the seriousness of the matter, and because Eldridge Cleaver had jumped bail.

(After the April 6, 1968, ambush of the Black Panthers by the police, in which Bobby Hutton died, Eldridge Cleaver was sent to Vacaville prison by the California Adult Authority for parole violation and other charges. He remained there for two months. Charles Garry petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus in the court of Solano County Superior Court Judge Raymond Sherwin, who reversed the Adult Authority order on September 27, 1968. Judge Sherwin noted that Cleaver's parole had been revoked without hearing and that no proof had been supplied to support the charges brought against him.

Cleaver was released on $50,000 bail, and the Adult Authority immediately began moves to have Judge Sherwin's ruling reversed by the California Appellate Court. Both the Appellate Court and the State Superior Court agreed with the Adult Authority's decision to revoke parole, and Cleaver was ordered returned to jail on November 27, 1968. He failed to appear and fled first to Cuba, and later to Algeria.)



BPINS photo

HUEY P. NEWTON and ELAINE BROWN at recent San Francisco reception featuring Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

My lawyers said we would agree to something like $10,000, although they felt that amount was too high. These negotiations took place in the district attorney's office on Tuesday morning, August 4, and I was scheduled to appear in court the next day, Wednesday. While they talked, I waited in the jail, and my attorneys reported from time to time.

Meanwhile, nothing much had changed at Alameda County Jail. Poor food, dirty cells, harassment by guards, and a hundred other human indignities were routine. Nice Man and I had a good discussion about the Black Panther Party. He was a tank trusty with more freedom than the rest.

TO BE CONTINUED

KEY COUNTRIES TARGETED ON "WATCHLIST"

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS PLOT AGAINST REVOLUTION IN AFRICA

(Geneva, Switzerland) - A high-level, secret meeting of executives of 36 multinational corporations was held here recently to plot strategy to destroy revolutionary movements on the African continent, *In These Times* reports.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Companies represented at the Roundtable on "Strategic Planning for Black Africa" included: Alcan Aluminum, CPC International, Du Point, Fiat, General Electric, Gulf, IBM, Massey-Ferguson, Mitsubishi, Nestle, Owens-Illinois, Rhone-Poulenc, Swedish SKF, Warner-Lambert and Energoinvest, the Yugoslav state trading agency.

The White House's new approach to curbing revolutionary nationalism in Black African states involves a two-fold strategy.

First, in the short term, friendly African troops, not Western soldiers, will counter attempts to "export revolution" from, say, Angola, Ethiopia or Mozambique.

The perennial task of shoring up pro-Western regimes in strategic Zaire will no longer be assumed by Belgian paratroopers. Thus, the latest flare-up in Zaire was handled by Moroccan infantry, with Egyptian and Sudanese troops in reserve.

The aim is clear. As Nixon "Vietnamized" the Indochina conflict to ease domestic criticism of the war, Carter now wants to "Africanize" the containment of revolutionary nationalism in southern Africa and avoid the burden of racism and neocolonial intervention.

Second, and more important, there is now general agreement in Western capitals (with the possible exception of Paris) that in the long run force cannot be relied upon to curb revolutionary nationalism in southern Africa. It is accepted that Smith is finished in Rhodesia and that the White minority regime in South Africa is coming apart under the pressures of Black discontent and economic recession.

The long run strategy relies on the power of the multinational corporations to develop enclaves within the African economy and to use their ecomonic power to keep rebellious African states in line. That became apparent in the meeting here last month.

The stage had been set over two months earlier, in Washington and Johannesburg. In mid-April, 1977, Harry Oppenheimer, head of the sprawling Anglo-American mining and banking consortium in South Africa, flew to the American capital to discuss his country's —and southern Africa's — future with Secretary of State Vance.

A "liberal" and, by virtue of his company's economic clout, perhaps the most powerful figure in South African public life, Oppenheimer speaks for the growing segment of that country's White business community that sees apartheid in South Africa and White minority rule in Africa as barriers to economic growth and vital foreign investment. His meeting with Vance was widely interpreted as a signal that

BLACK STUDENT KILLED IN POLICE ATTACK

South Africa To Take Direct Control Of Soweto Schools

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Carrying out a threat made two weeks ago, the South African grovernment announced last week that it will take over the administration of 40 Soweto high schools presently run by Black education councils.

In a related development, a Black youth was "apparently" shot to death, according to the chief of South Africa's riot police, when the police attacked a group of about 200 Soweto students who allegedly were trying to stop other youth from entering a high school in the Black "township."

An estimated 100,000 Soweto students, led by the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), have been boycotting classes for over a month in protest against the racist education given to Black children by the White apartheid government of South Africa. Each year, only one-tenth of what is spent on a White student is spent on his or her Black counterpart. In addition, the ratio between students and teachers in Black schools is as high as 100 to 1.

MINORITY GOVERNMENT WARNING

The White minority government warned two weeks ago that if the students did not return to their classes, the government would seize control of Soweto high schools. In making the announcement last week, "Bantu (African) Minister" Michiel Botha alleged:

"The (Black) school boards, as representatives of the community, have lost complete control over the pupils, with the result that the pupils' behavior has become absolutely riotous. It is clear that the present situation at the schools is not conducive to a *regulated* (emphasis ours) society and is detrimental to the efficient education of pupils who are eager to continue their studies," Botha said.

The White official added that the schools may be closed but did not indicate a date for formal transfer of control. Teachers working at the affected schools will be offered positions for equivalent government jobs, Botha said, and students will have to reapply for admission to their schools.

Black leaders point out that the Black education councils in Soweto have, in the past, been largely government-controlled and therefore, last week's announcement represents little or no change in how the schools will be administered.□





Militant Soweto youth openly confront South African apartheid (above) and South African police mercilessly beat Azanian women during protest against fascist Vorster regime. In an effort to quell continuous rebellions, the South African government has announced that it will take over the administration of schools in Soweto "township."



the Carter administration had finally decided to abandon its strategy of working for change in South Africa through Premier John Vorster and the more "pragmatic" faction of the Afrikaaner body politic.

The decision to dump Vorster also signifies final abandonment by American policy-makers of the Vorster style in contending with revolutionary nationalism in Africa: reliance on force to keep the lid on in the hope that the pot will stop boiling. Henceforth, the aim will be to contain and distort the nationalist thrust by economic means — through the pay packets and investment portfolios of the multinationals.

This change in American policy rests on the sound observations that no Black African regime can survive for long without capital investment and jobs for its masses of unemployed.

U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young said it all during his brief visit to South Africa last May (at the invitation of Harry Oppenheimer). Speaking to 100 White business leaders in Johannesburg, Young said, "This is the opportunity for change through the marketplace. Change that is nonviolent, productive and humane. This is what our system can do better than any other so-called revolutionary system going."

In Geneva, the assembled executives got down to the more serious business of assessing "key markets" in Black Africa. Those were, the participants agreed: Angola, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Zaire and Zambia.

(Inclusion of Angola on the list may seem odd, given the complexion of that country's government and the presence on its soil of Cuban troops. However, as at least two "Roundtable" participants could have demonstrated, multinational enterprise is by no means ready to give up on Angola.

Gulf's representative could have related how his firm has been able to continue to exploit the Cabinda oilfields. The Nestle representative might have told of the huge profits the Swiss-based company made from peddling Angolan coffee — profits it hopes to increase in the future.)

A "Watchlist" distributed to the participants revealed a rudimentary business strategy to protect and foster the spread of "free market" economies in Africa south of the Sahara. It bears a resemblance to the "enclave strategy" used against guerrillas in a variety of recent neocolonial struggles.

African youth will have to combat new schemes of domination which will be carried out in the near future by the multinational corporations.

Key countries appear to have been selected to serve as regional market economy "enclaves." In West Africa, the burden falls upon Nigeria and the Ivory Coast ("the most troublefree and attractive investment site for foreign companies in West Africa").

In East Africa, Kenya fills the bill, despite fears of a leftward swing once aging Jomo Kenyatta leaves the scene. Zaire and Zambia, though faltering, get the nod in south-central Africa.

The "Watchlist" hints at what may be another aspect of the transnational strategy to "save" Black Africa from collectivism. A fair number of the firms represented at the "Roundtable" session — among them CPC International, Fiat, Massey-Ferguson and Nestle — are heavily involved in the agricultural field, not only in countries with fairly well-developed cash crop economies (Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mauritius) but in the poorer, subsistence farming nations as well.

There is nothing particularly sinster, on the face of it, in multinationals getting excited about agribusiness undertakings in the developing world. For years now, U.S.-based companies have been cleaning up in Latin American agriculture.

However, in Africa, where an even larger percentage of the population lives off the land and where agricultural output bulks even larger in the average gross domestic product, transnational investment takes on a somewhat different cast.

Control of the plantation sector has long been the basis of neocolonial power in Africa. Unilever's United Africa Company has run Ghana for decades by virtue of its monopoly over the cacao trade; Firestone's domination of Liberia through its rubber plantation holdings is well-known.

However, pouring money into African agriculture may achieve more than simple profit-making or control of certain key African economies. It may also help to secure the African countryside against revolutionary nationalist guerrillas, who as in Namibia and Zimbabwe, have had their greatest successes in rural areas.

It can be anticipated that no effort will be spared to shore up the regional market economy "enclaves" listed above. The recent scramble of international finance to prop up the Mobutu tent show in Zaire seems to prove this. Further, the smaller Black African states will no doubt be encouraged to move into the orbit of the regional economic subpowers or, at least, to adopt similar development plans. Countries that prove difficult (for instance, Benin, the Congo Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mozambique) could find themselves isolated, cut off from international capital flows and foreign markets for their goods.

The "Watchlist" gives evidence of what is likely to happen to a country that refuses to play the "free enterprise" game. In reviewing the economic situation of Mozambique, the document notes that:

"When South Africa revalues its gold reserves in August, Mozambique could suffer. Currently, 80 per cent of the foreign exchange comes from the resale of gold bullion....75 to 90 per cent of the remaining Portuguese technocrats (doctors, engineers and technicians) may not renew their contracts, due to expire about now...Since independence...the country (has turned) from a commodity exporter into an importer."

Should this sort of pressure prove insufficient to convince a nationalist regime to see the error of its ways, even more rigorous "de-stabilization" measures might then be applied: company refusal to supply spare parts, sabotage of public services, manipulation of the media to mobilize dissidents.

And, always in reserve, the coup de grace — either the old ploy of subsidizing an army rebellion or the use of mercenaries to overthrow the government.□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News



Zimbabwean protest demanding Black majority rule.

AUGUST 31

Smith Victory Expected In Bogus Rhodesian Elections

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Some 85,000 Rhodesian Whites will go to the polls on Wednesday, August 31, to vote in what will probably be the last White-controlled election in the breakaway British colony.

"Prime Minister" Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front (R.F.) party will be pitted against the extreme right-wing Rhodesian Action Party (RAP) and the "liberal" National Unifying Force, the *New York Times* and *Los Angeles Times* report.

The R.F., which has ruled Rhodesia since its "unilateral declaration of independence" from Great Britain in November, 1965, is running candidates for all 50 contested seats, while RAP and the Unifying Force are seeking 46 and 18 seats, respectively.

Smith's "internal solution" for achieving Black majority rule in Rhodesia remains somewhat of a mystery. He has totally rejected the U.S.-British plan (see article, this page) which calls for the inclusion of the Patriotic Front in the future Black-ruled Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Instead, the 58-year-old "prime minister" has pledged to include such sellout Black leaders in his post-election government as Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabiningi Sithole. Sithole is the former, discredited leader of the Zimbabwe African

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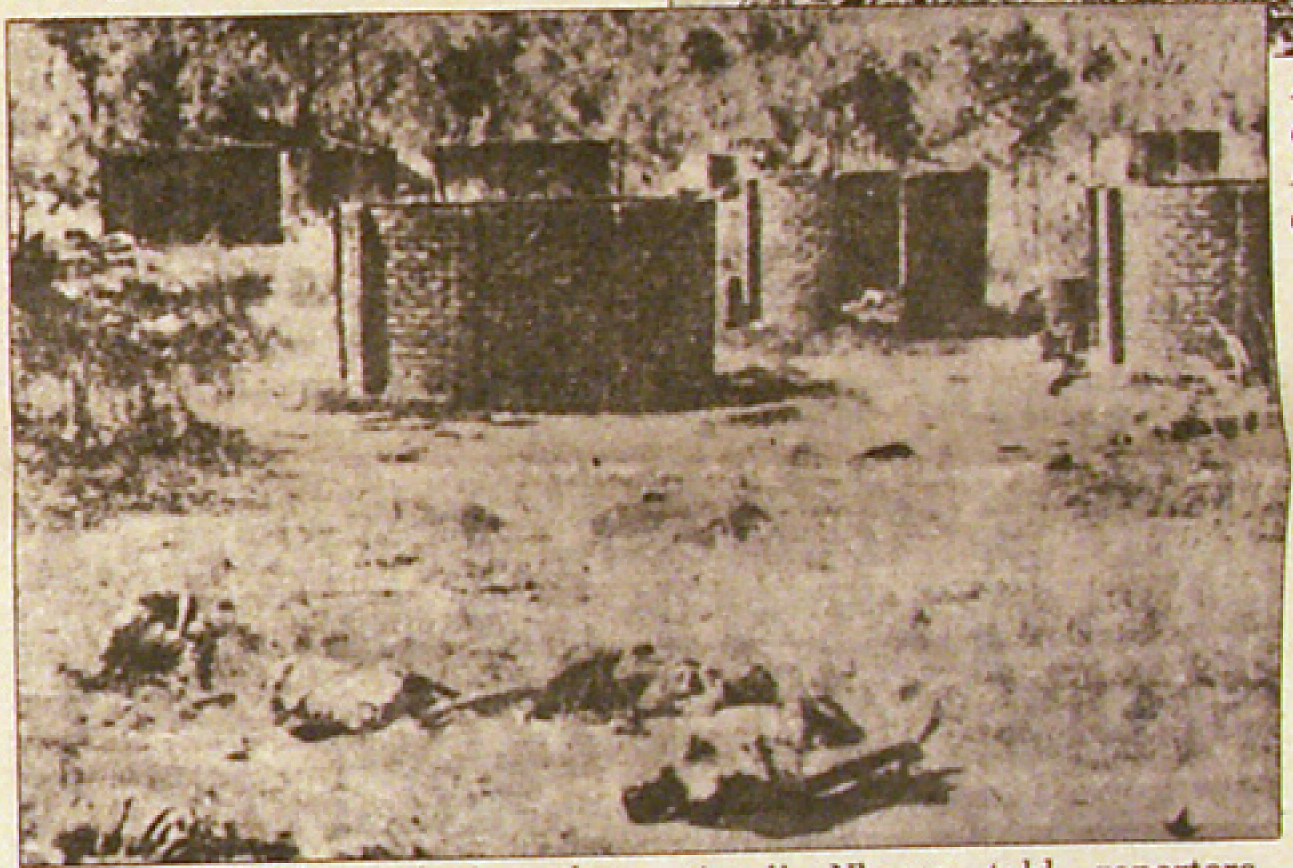
DENOUNCE U.S.-BRITISH PROPOSAL TO DISARM GUERRILLA FORCES

PATRIOTIC FRONT, FRONTLINE STATES REJECT RHODESIAN PEACE PLAN

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and the five frontline states in southern Africa last weekend categorically rejected a U.S.-British proposal that would disband the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA), the armed liberation forces of the Patriotic Front.

Following two and one-half hours of talks here last Sunday with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and British Foreign Secretary David Owen, Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo denounced the Anglo-American plan for establishing a neutral international peacekeeping force during the interim period before a Black majority-ruled government is elected in Rhodesia.





Bodies of Zimbabwean farm workers (above), murdered last week by Black Rhodesian Army troops, lie outside their burned thatch-roofed homes (left).

"Our situation is a war situation," Nkomo told reporters. "Any discussions must take that as a fact so that any moment from the war to independence must be superintended by those forces that are fighting for change."

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, spokesperson for the frontline states—Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania—re-emphasized the five countries' firm backing of the Patriotic Front as the sole representative of the Zimbabwean people.

Briefing the press on the eight hours of talks held last Saturday by leaders of the frontline states, Mugabe and Nkomo with Young and Owen, President Nyerere declared, "Smith (Rhodesian "prime minister")...and his army must go. We are saying we will accept the Anglo-American proposals if they are aimed at helping us achieve this objective."

Specific details of the U.S.-British plan for Rhodesia are not expected to be disclosed until after the August 31 "elections" in the White minority-ruled country. Informed sources, however, said that the proposal provides for the phasing out of the predominantly White Rhodesian Army, which will be replaced by an international peacekeeping force. A British resident commissioner would maintain law and order during the transition to Black majority rule.

Officials of the Smith government indicated last week that

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TANZANIAN PRESIDENT JULIUS NYERERE AT HOWARD U.

THE PLEA OF THE POOR - NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

The following is Part 3 of excerpts from distinguished Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's August 5 address at Howard University in Washington, D.C. The text is reprinted from the Sunday News of Tanzania.

PART 3

Very many economic experts and expert commissions have analyzed the international situation I have been talking about today, and there is widespread intellectual agreement in principle — as well as agreement among the poor — about what needs doing.

First, and in some ways the most fundamental, is that the poor nations should have a greater voice in the world's economic decision making.

The economic policy of the United States, (including the creation of credit and matters relating to trade, transport patterns and costs, the powers of private firms, the environment, and so on) is dominated by the federal government of this country, in which all citizens and all states are represented. There is no comparable government of the world.

But it is imperative that institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank should cease to be under the almost exclusive control of the rich and powerful states. It is absurd, if not immoral, that the representation of the poor on the governing bodies of these institutions should continue to be in proportion to their poverty!

Changes in the representation on major international economic institutions are not wanted for prestige purposes! The establishment of a link between development and the actions to counteract the economic power of the wealthy could be expected to follow. For the purpose of this demand for change is that the



Tanzanian President JULIUS NYERERE.

requirements of the war against poverty in the world, as well as the interests of all sovereign nations, should be considered in international councils as of right, and not simply out of charity or compassion.

It must be frankly admitted that this will require a deliberate transfer of resources from the rich countries to the poor on reasonable terms. But this need not be the only method. The Conference on the Law of the Sea provides an opportunity for the world to direct the use of new wealth towards meeting the basic

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Nyerere—"France Is Arrogant And Defiant"

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere charged here last week that France is "arrogant, defiant and mercantile" in her relationship with Black African states.

The Tanzanian leader's statement was made at a press conference following the hurried departure of French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud from this capital city on August 18. The French official, arriving here on the last stop of a four-nation tour of Africa, was greeted by 200 student demonstrators protesting French arms sales to South Africa.

When the Tanzanian government refused to apologize for the incident, de Guiringaud abruptly left. (See World Scope in last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

At last week's press conference, President Nyerere, as reported in the Sunday News of Tanzania, declared, "France would not apologize to us for selling arms to South Africa, which arms are killing our people."

Mwalimu, or "Teacher," as he is known among the people of Tanzania, Nyerere went on to explain that while the "dignity" of France had been hurt by the protest signs, in France's mind, "The dignity of Africa is not hurt



Tanzanian students protest 1976 visit to the East African country by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

(by the arms sales to South Africa). This is really going too far."

The Tanzanian president also attacked France for providing more support to South Africa than any other Western country.

Prior to the press conference, Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavougui praised President Nyerere "for the stand you took in the face of demands by the French foreign minister...to apologize to him for the student demonstration."

In a front-page editorial that ended with the words "Bon Voyage" in large type, the daily news said it had no regrets over the incident.

"France still expects Africans to look at her as the 'mother country' or with respect usually reserved for big brothers. Monsieur le ministre must be suiking this morning at the 'ingratitude of these Africans,' " the editorial said.

"Is the dignity of M. de Guiringaud above the dignity of the people of South Africa who are being humiliated, exploited and murdered by a regime armed with French weapons?"□

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Rhodesia

(Odzani River Junction, Rhodesia) — The Selous Scouts, a murderous band of Black terrorists in the Rhodesian Army, last week shot and burned to death at least 16 Black men, women and children and seriously wounded 15 others on a farm here. Police Detective Peter J. Kok, who alleged that Black freedom fighters of the Patriotic Front were responsible for the incident, told reporters brought to the farm by Rhodesian military transport that the raid was an effort to frighten Black workers off White-owned farms. Kok said that survivors of the attack explained that 10 to 20 Black troops dragged families out of their brick hut homes and set fire to them while a second group of 10 men hurled grenades and fired at the house of the farm estate owner. *United Press International* reported that a pregnant woman was among the dead whose bodies were riddled with bullets. Others, including children, were almost completely burned. The incident occurred three weeks after a Selous Scout bombing of a Woolworth store in downtown Salisbury in which 11 people were killed.

Nigeria

(Lagos, Nigeria) - The World Anti-Apartheid Conference, organized by the United Nations and the Nigerian government, ended here last week, with over 100 heads of state, government representatives, U.N. officials and African liberation movement leaders attending. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, one of several heads of state to address the conference, declared, "The Black man in South Africa is fighting to rub out the absurdity" of the racist structure of the apartheid society. "The oppressed people of South Africa," the Zambian leader added, "are not interested in superficial palliatives (excuses). They are committed to achieving fundamental changes which mean total destruction of the entire evil system."

NEW POLITBURO NAMED

Chinese Communist Party Congress Declares Cultural Revolution Ended

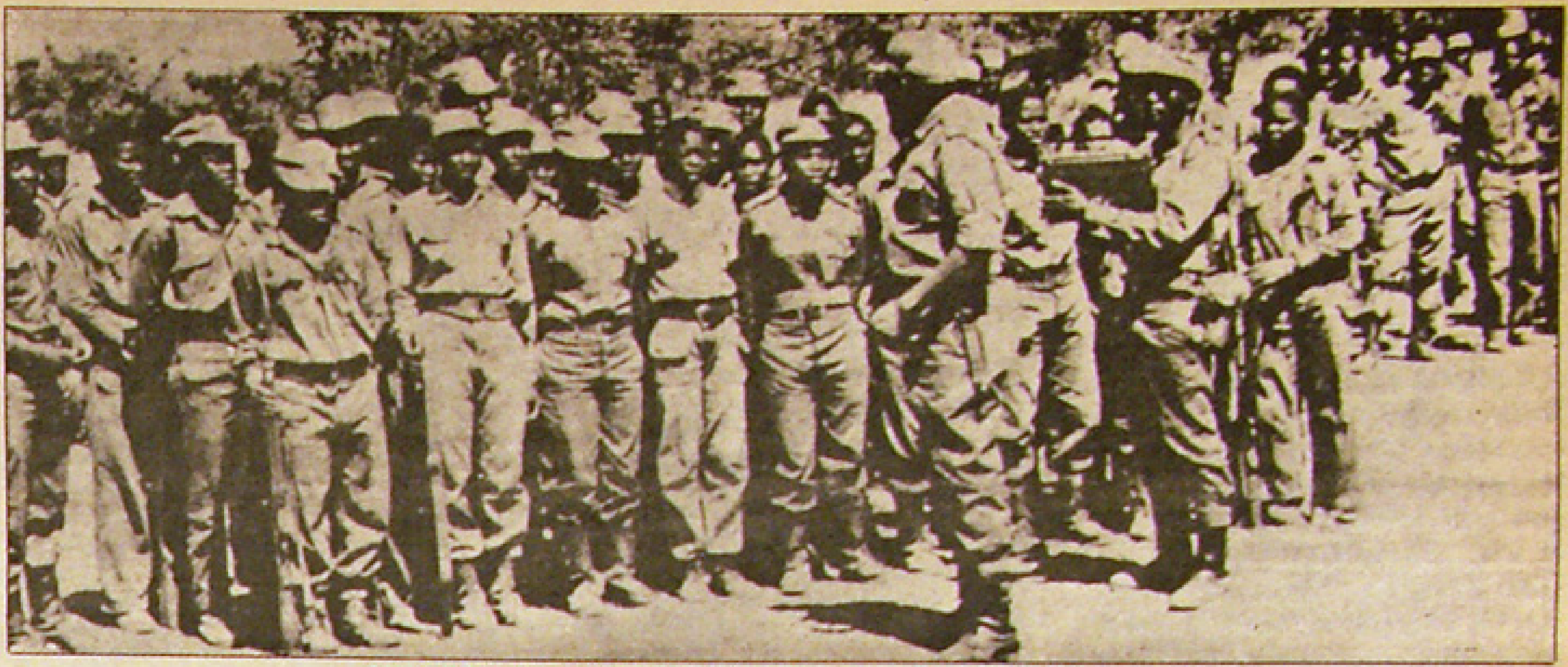
(Peking, China) - The first Congress of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China since the death of Mao Tse-tung ended here last week with the naming of a new Politburo, a new Central Committee and a declaration by Party chairman Hua Kou-feng that the purging of the so-called "Gang of Four" last fall "marks the triumphant conclusion of our first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which lasted 11 years."

Hua's remark, made during the course of a four-hour speech stressing unity and production, was the first time he had actually proclaimed the tumultuous Cultural Revolution at an end.

He carefully added that the arrest of Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and three radical colleagues, did "not mark the end of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

News of the selection of a new Central Committee of 201 regular members and 132 alternate members by the 1,510 delegates to the 11th Congress was somewhat overshadowed by the subsequent announcement of the election of a

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SWAPO militants in Namibia during military briefing.

S.W.A.P.O. BEGINS 12th YEAR OF ARMED STRUGGLE IN NAMIBIA

(Luanda, Angola) - The armed struggle to free Namibia from South African rule entered its twelfth year last week.

On August 26, 1966, five years after its founding, the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) staged an attack on the occupation forces at Ohurumbashe, in northwestern Namibia. In that battle, nearly 100 SWAPO fighters brought down three South African helicopters and killed or wounded 37 soldiers, *Guardian* correspondent Sara Rodrigues reports.

From that day to this, Pretoria's illegal presence in the territory has been under constant attack, both on the Namibian battlefield and in the arena of diplomatic and world opinion. The occupation continues in open defiance of repeated U.N. demands for a complete South African withdrawal.

SWAPO had been preparing for the inevitable armed struggle from its beginning as an organization. Guerrillas had been trained since 1961 in friendly African countries and infiltrated back into Namibia.

This was done despite enormous geo-political problems — at that time, for example, the Caprivi Strip on Namibia's northeastern border was the sole opening to an independent African country. Limited infiltration was also possible through Portuguese-occupied Angola.

The guerrillas managed to maintain a base at Ohurumbashe for almost a year without being detected, and they undertook extensive recruiting and training of SWAPO militants during that time. There was an acute shortage of weapons and many new recruits, though learning the skills of guerrilla warfare, were armed only with traditional bows and arrows when the first major battle was fought that August.

SWAPO followed up with an attack on the Ochikango post two months later, burning buildings. The South African commissioner ran away to Ondangwa as did the police, and for a short few hours Ochikango was liberated.

At that time only police patrolled the village. But after these two attacks Pretoria increased the army and police presence in Namibia and swooped across the country arresting all SWAPO suspects. It was in this period that SWAPO leaders such as Hermann Ja Tivo were incarcerated in the racist dungeons of Robben Island.

The apartheid regime's next step was to try to seal off the Caprivi Strip from infiltration by SWAPO's People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) guerrillas. More and more troops were deployed, at that time under the banner of the so-called "antiterrorist special police."

SWAPO began a reappraisal of the guerrilla war strategy at the end of 1966. Logistically it had proved a mistake to infiltrate so deep into Namibia, as the guerrillas had been cut off from arms and ammunition supplies and had been completely on their own. Sporadic military activity continued but there was a movement of reorganization underway.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

South Africa's Secret A-Bomb Testing Site Exposed

(Washington, D.C.) - Vehement denials last week by the South African government that it is secretly conducting nuclear weapons tests have done little to halt the widespread belief in Africa and among numerous Western diplomats that the White apartheid state is developing an atomic arsenal for use against its Black-ruled neighbors to the north.

The first indication that South Africa was on the verge of testing a nuclear weapon came on August 9 from the Soviet news agency *Tass*. Bolstering the Russian report, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud declared last week that he had "more precise information" and warned South Africa of "grave consequences" if the government carried out its nuclear tests.

The French minister abruptly cancelled his visit to Tanzania two weeks ago when student demonstrators protested France's arms sales to South Africa. (See article, page 18.) The French government is selling two nuclear reactors for generating electricity to the apartheid state. De Guiringaud angrily denied that the reactors would be used for making weapons.

The U.S., embarrassed that its sophisticated spy satellites had not detected South African nuclear activity before the Russians did, further investigated the charges and produced "hard photographic evidence," the *Los Angeles Times* reports, that the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24





Nuclear weapons being developed by South Africa are slated for use against the apartheid state's "enemies."

"Stop The Trials – Free The Camp Pendleton 14"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Fultz, editor of THE BLACK PANTHER, focused on during his brief solidarity statement.

Citing the KKK revival in the Bay Area, and the attempts to revitalize the Nazis nationwide, Fultz said that "The Camp Pendleton 14 sounded an alarm for the rest of us in the only way that was possible for them to do so — by direct action, by intervening with their very lives.

"They couldn't hold a press conference, they couldn't petition and the military structure turned a deaf ear to their pleas. So they united and defended themselves by the only means available under those conditions."

Fultz also drew upon a comparison of the 1906 Brownsville, Texas, incident and the current railroading of the Camp Pendleton 14.

(Dorsey Willis, the last survivor of an entire company of Black soldiers that the Army discharged without honor during railroad proceeding in the early 1900's, died at the age of 91 last Wednesday. In 1972, 66 years after the fact and after 59 years of working as a floor sweep and a shoe shine in a barber shop, Willis's name was cleared. His dishonorable discharge was changed to an honorable one and he received $25,000 in damages. Discharged at age 20, Willis received the money on his 87th birthday.)

"Just as the Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton recently said he didn't want to be 'another Sacco or Vanzetti' — meaning he didn't want to be the victim of a frame-up execution only to be exonerated 50 years later — we must unite to ensure none of the Camp Pendleton 14 become another Dorsey Willis," Fultz said.☐



At a well-attended rally last week in downtown San Francisco, Black Panther Party member MICHAEL FULTZ demanded an end to the racist trials of the Camp Pendleton 14.

World Scope

India

(New Delhi, India) — The Indian government, in the process of running Coca-Cola out of the country, announced last week that it has chosen the name "77" for its state-produced, substitute cola drink. Although "77" won't be ready for sale until 1978, the name was chosen because 1977 was the year of "big changes" in India. This particular change occurred when the Indian government ordered the U.S.-owned Coca Cola Export Corporation to leave the country for failure to relinquish its secret syrup formula.

Canada

(Quebec, Canada) — A law to promote the primacy of French in Quebec Province was recently approved here by the Assembly, against the bitter opposition of an economically dominant English-speaking community, reports the *New York Times*. The law, which would restrict newcomers to Quebec from attending English schools and would require companies in Quebec to institute French programs for their personnel, is feared by those in the English-speaking camp as marking a major step toward transforming Quebec into an exclusively French-speaking, independent nation.

Philippines

(Manila, Philippines) - At least 2,000 Filipino students and working people were dispersed at nightfall last Thursday when police wielding sticks and a water cannon broke up an anti-martial law demonstration protesting human rights abuses in downtown Manila. Some 100 demonstrators were injured when 300 police attacked with clubs and high pressure hoses after sealing off the street where the rally was being held. Meanwhile, at a San Francisco press conference, a spokesperson for the Anti-Martial Law Coalition called renewed promises of voting rights and the release of prisoners by dictator Ferdinand Marcos a "sham." Also, the Bay Area-based September 22 Coalition is sponsoring a demonstration in front of the Philippine consulate, a public trial for Marcos, and a petition drive to cut off U.S. aid to the Marcos dictatorship, scheduled for late September.

ENTERTAINMENT


D











"UNITY DAY" PROMOTERS DONATE TO O.C.L.C.

(Oakland, Calif.) - It was "Unity Day" at the Oakland Auditorium last Saturday evening and Insight Productions, a group of young, community-minded Black promoters based here, put on a show several thousand people will remember for a long time.

Not only did the program feature the top-flight, professional talents of (A) FAYE CAROL, (B) LTD, (C) MELBA MOORE and (D) that "Stubborn Kinda Fellow" MARVIN GAYE, but Insight Productions, mindful of their responsibilities to the community, donated a portion of the funds to the service programs of the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC).

Black Panther Party Founder and President HUEY P. NEWTON, Party Vice-President and Chairperson ELAINE BROWN and the M.C. for the evening, popular KSOL D.J. MARVIN ROBINSON, pose together (E) during an interlude in the program when the BPP leaders were presented with the check earmarked for the model OCLC programs. At the joint KRE/OCLC Radiothon held the previous Sunday, Curley Coleman of Insight Productions had announced a pledge of $2,500 from the proceeds of the "Unity Day" show to the Learning Center's valuable social programs.

During the show, Robinson explained that the purpose of the "Unity Day" theme was to promote community consciousness, particularly the need to eradicate racism from American society.

Altogether it was a fantastic show — and if you've never heard Marvin Gaye "knock out" the ever-popular "Distant Lover" or seen his finale, you don't know what you've missed.


A


C

B.P. NS photos


F








B

Patriotic Front Rejects Rhodesian Peace Plan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

they would reject any Anglo-American proposal requiring the disbandment of the Rhodesian Army. "That has never been and never will be, negotiable," a spokesperson for the White minority regime said.

Owen is scheduled to meet with Smith and South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster following the bogus Rhodesian elections on Wednesday, August 31. It is expected that Vorster will also refuse to approve the U.S.-British plan.



Rhodesian police forcefully disperse Zimbabweans protesting against White minority rule.

The flat rejection of the Patriotic Front and the frontline states of the suggestion that ZIPA forces be disarmed was reflected by Young and Owen, who after and between last weekend's tense negotiating rounds, "appeared subdued and grim," the *New York Times* reported.

Botswanan Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe expressed anger at Owen's presentation.

"They just presented us with proposals," Mogwe said. "There is this new idea of a neutral force. They should have asked us what we thought a neutral force could be, but instead, they just slammed it down on the table and said these are our proposals."

In a recent statement, Mozambican President Samora Machel pointed out that the total dismantling of the Rhodesian security forces would be a prerequisite for a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian conflict.

"We support any initiative so long as it is sincere and is meant to take Zimbabwe to total and complete independence," the respected Mozambican leader said. "Any sincere initiatives would have to prevent the attempt at imposing puppets in Zimbabwe. . .Such initiatives must recognize the Patriotic Front as the only legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe," he added.

WESTERN EFFORTS

Criticizing Western efforts to disarm the Patriotic Front's ZIPA forces, President Machel noted, "We cannot put out the fire when we still want to have tea. The fire is necessary to heat the water."

Prior to arriving in the Zambian capital, Ambassador Young, America's first Black chief delegate to the U.N., addressed the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid, sponsored by the U.N. and held in Lagos, Nigeria.

Attacking African revolutionaries and their Third World allies, the Black ambassador said that the U.S. would not be threatened into accepting unenforceable sanctions against South Africa.

Referring to the repeated criticism given to the American government by progressive African and Third World countries and African liberation leaders attending the conference, Young expressed his anger at having to sit through "days of speeches" in which the Carter administration had been "condemned and blamed and blasted for its imperialism, neocolonialism and what-have-you."

". . .I cannot accept the condemnation of this conference," Young declared.□

Smith Victory Expected In Rhodesian Elections

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

National Union (ZANU), the vanguard Black revolutionary organization which launched the armed struggle against the Smith regime in 1968.

The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and ZANU comprise the Patriotic Front, whose military forces are inflicting increasingly heavy losses on Rhodesian government troops.

Deliberately vague about his political plan for Rhodesia, Smith has only said that he will seek continuation of property ownership as a qualification for voting (presently, only 7,500 out of 6.4 million Zimbabweans are eligible to vote); constitutional provisions guaranteeing property rights for Whites; a civil service selected on merit; and a nonpolitical army and police.



Regardless of the outcome of the bogus Rhodesian elections, Zimbabwean freedom fighters will end White minority rule.

As the lack-luster campaign neared its close last week, opinion polls indicated that Smith's R.F. will win. Its toughest opposition will come from RAP, whose reactionary members broke from the R.F.

The RAP platform, totally rejecting Black participation, calls for a three-tiered system of federal government based on separate White and Black groupings. Each ethnic group would administer its own affairs in its own areas, under a White-dominated council which would look after all major issues such as foreign and military affairs and finance.

The Unifying Force, which has expressed sympathy for the U.S.-British plan, maintains that compromise measures will not satisfy the demands of Black nationalists and that it is possible for Rhodesian Whites to live under Black rule.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Chile

(San Francisco, Calif.) - On Friday, September 16, a coalition of progressive Bay Area organizations will present a political and cultural program in support of the resistance in Chile to the fascist military junta of General Augusto Pinochet and to mark the fourth anniversary of the military coup which overthrew the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende. Within months after the assassination of Allende on September 11, 1973, 20,000 Chilean leftist were killed. Since 1973, an estimated 500,000 leftist have been imprisoned, tortured or "disappeared." The demands of the September 16 Coalition in part are:

- freedom for all political prisoners and "disappeared";
- an investigation of the role of the Chilean police agency DINA in the assassination of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Moffett;
- and end to all U.S. aid to Chile; and
- a boycott of all Chilean products, especially fruits and wines.

On September 11, Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) and Tricontinental Film Center will present a special showing of the documentary film *Battle of Chile* at the Castro Theatre in San Francisco, at 1:30 p.m. The September 16 Coalition program will have as a featured speaker a representative of the leadership of the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) of Chile, who will be speaking in this country for the first time. The September 16 program will take place at 7:30 p.m. at Everett Junior High School, 450 Church Street. For more information, call (415) 548-3221.

Panama

(Washington, D.C.) - Ronald Reagan last week opposed Senate ratification of the proposed Panama Canal treaty after attending a briefing on the agreement by the two American treaty negotiators. Reagan, who along with Senate arch-conservatives Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Jesse Helms of North Carolina, is leading a highly vocal right-wing opposition to ratification, said that the U.S. should maintain "the rights of sovereignty we acquired in the original treaty."

LOU BROCK STEALS 893rd BASE— SETS RECORD

(San Diego, Calif.) — St. Louis Cardinal outfielder and Black base-stealing whiz Lou Brock achieved the impossible last Monday when, in a game here against the San Diego Padres, he stole his 892nd and 893rd bases, tying and breaking the immortal Ty Cobb's all-time record.

In the game against San Diego, Brock stole second base in the first inning to tie Cobb's record of 892 lifetime stolen bases. The game was stopped for 10 minutes as Brock received a wildly enthusiastic ovation from both the fans and players. He received the second base bag from San Diego pitcher Randy Jones.

Then, in the seventh inning the inevitable happened. After getting on first base, the 38-year-old Brock stole second, as the result of a wide throw by catcher Dave Roberts.

After number 893, the game was stopped for the second time, and Brock was mobbed by his teammates and presented with second base for the second time in the game.

Speaking to the crowd in front of the Cardinal dugout, Brock said, "I did it my way. It is a most fulfilling thing to better the record of a great player like Ty Cobb." On hand to witness the historic event was Brock's family.

Many baseball experts never expected Cobb's stolen base record to be broken. After the 1974 season, when Brock stole 118 bases to break Maury Wills' single-season mark of 104, the Cardinal outfielder moved into striking distance. Wills' broke Cobb's record of 96 stolen bases in one season.

Brock, now in his 17th major league baseball season, has attempted 1,180 steals in 2,376 games, the *Associated Press* reports. He has stolen one base in every 2.7 games, getting caught 287 times for a 76.5 per cent success rate. So far this season, Brock has stolen 28 bases in 49 attempts.



LOU BROCK holds up second base after tying Ty Cobb's stolen base record. Later on in the seventh inning of game Brock broke the record with his 893rd theft.



After stealing 118 bases in 1974, Brock was angry that he did not win the Most Valuable Player award, charging outright racism. But now, as king of the basestealers, he will be guaranteed a secure spot in baseball history and legend.□



Congratulations Pele, Cosmos!

(Portland, Ore.) - In a fitting farewell to the legendary PELE, the New York Cosmos defeated the Seattle Sounders 2-1 for the North American Soccer League (NASL) title before a sellout, record championship game crowd of 35,548, which overfilled borrowed bleachers at Portland Civic Stadium here last week. Pele led the Cosmos into the championship game with a goal and an assist in a 4-1 triumph over the Rochester Lancers in the semifinal series before another sellout, rain-drenched crowd of 73,669.

The undisputed international king of soccer, Pele, acclaimed by many as the world's greatest living athlete, had announced that the NASL championship game would be his last. The Brazilian star has single-handedly put professional soccer in the U.S. on the map, attracting three crowds in excess of 60,000, and several crowds of more than 70,000, including a league record of 77,000. Pele, who became an international sports star as the leader of Brazil's national soccer team, which he led to three World Cup titles, has amassed 1,277 goals in 1,354 games during his illustrious 22-year career.



U.S., Cuban Basketball Players Brawl

(Sofia, Bulgaria) - The U.S. basketball team came up on the short end of a wild courtside melee which erupted during a hotly contested game with Cuba here recently at the World University Games. Jim Bailey, the U.S.'s 6-foot-9 starting center from Rutgers University, was the only serious casualty in the melee as he had to have his left arm stitched after suffering deep slashes from a broken bottle wielded by a Cuban opponent. The battle erupted two minutes into the second half of the closely contested game, when the U.S. coach, Denny Crum of the University of Louisville, got into a shoving match with a Cuban player after Crum disputed a referee's call awarding the ball to the Cubans. Within one-tenth of a second the Cubans rushed the American bench, "swinging bottles," to to defend their teammate, according to one bystander.

S.W.A.P.O. Begins 12th Year Of Armed Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

In 1969, guerrilla operations of consequence were started up again and between 1969 and 1973, attacks were intensified throughout the Caprivi Strip, using mainly sabotage methods such as planting of mines and laying of ambushes.





SWAPO women militants in training. SAM NUJOMA, SWAPO leader (inset).

The racist forces suffered such heavy losses that they began building a chain of support bases and they introduced the first Black soldiers, called "police" but trained as military. They began with South African Black recruits as it was virtually impossible to recruit Namibians. Only in the last two to three years have the South Africans begun recruiting Namibians.

The South African army then began an aggressive policy of crossing the Zambian border, laying mines inside Zambia and staging attacks on SWAPO transit camps in Zambia's western province.

Pretoria also coordinated military action with the Portuguese against SWAPO and against MPLA, which was fighting to liberate neighboring Angola. But all these tactics failed to halt SWAPO's growing military strength inside Namibia.

In 1972, a major South African camp in Caprivi, at Kamenga, was completely destroyed by PLAN using heavy artillery for the first time, as well as rockets. The camp was abandoned and has never been reactivated. PLAN managed to capture a great deal of equipment during the fighting, and was now able to paralyze completely certain supply routes entering Caprivi from Okavango, and the occupation forces began moving their forward positions back, further inside Namibia. The frontier road with Zambia became inpassable to the racist forces, and is mined to this day by PLAN.

Around this time, the racists resorted to recruiting of members of the Bochimane tribes as guides and trackers. The strategy was still to enter Zambia and Angola and, failing that, to cut off infiltration routes just inside the Namibia border.

But the guerrillas were always able to count on the support of the people, and once inside the country they simply melted away.

The next qualitative leap in the armed struggle came before the April 25 antifasict coup in Portugal, in early 1974, when PLAN reopened the northern front.

POLITICAL CADRES

At first political cadres were infiltrated to organize the people, work within the contract labor system and thus farms, factories and mines, and meet up with those who had stayed inside the country since the earliest years of the struggle. A few were discovered by the South Africans, but most successfully managed the link-ups with former guerrilla elements engaged in underground political work.

With the fall of the fascist regime in Portugal, cadres inside Namibia began an intensified recruiting drive for new cadres. These recruits left the country for Angola, Zambia and Tanzania, and were sent for political and military training in Africa and elsewhere with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the socialist countries.

TO BE CONTINUED

Economic Order

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

needs of the poor. For we are talking about who should own and benefit from untapped world resources which exist outside anyone's national jurisdiction.

If we were really serious about the war on world poverty, therefore, the sea-bed and its resources would become world property. However the extraction of resources is organized, they will be used to benefit the 2,000 million people in the world who are living in conditions of great poverty. The continued failure to reach agreement on this simple principle is not very encouraging.

On international trade there is need for measures to stabilize prices of primary commodities, in the short term by buffer stocks and in the longer term by assisting the poor to make long-term adjustments to changes in demand or supply.

There is also need to make compensatory payments to poor nations which are affected by sudden changes in world demand or by natural disasters which decimate their export capability. The Common Commodity Fund is the most effective way of financing such stabilization efforts; compensatory payments such as those operated under the Lome Agreement (and to a restricted extent by IMF) must be extended and improved.

It is important, however, that these measures should be linked with some advance along the road to the indexation of primary commodity prices in relation to the prices of manufactured goods. I do not believe that this admittedly difficult technical exercise is beyond the wit of man.

Nor do I understand the argument that indexation would be inflationary. It does not have to have such an effect, for it is a measure to prevent the redistribution of the world's wealth in favor of the rich nations when inflation does exist. Its purpose is to stabilize the purchasing power of primary commodities in real terms. Inflation starts in the developed countries; the poor nations should not be asked to bear the brunt of it, as now happens.

TO BE CONTINUED

Secret A-Bomb Testing Site Exposed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

White minority regime was building an underground test site in the Kalahari Desert.

South African "Foreign Minister" R.W. Botha described the reports as "wholly and totally unfounded."

Later in the week, President Carter sent a strongly-worded message to the Pretoria-based South African government expressing U.S. concern over the "serious implications" that a South African nuclear explosion would have on relations between the two countries.

The South Africans reassured Carter that they have no nuclear weapons and do not intend to conduct any nuclear explosive tests "now or in the future."

American analysts have offered four theories on how to interpret evidence at the Kalahari Desert site:

(1) South Africa planned to go ahead with an atomic bomb test but backed off due to the opposition of the U.S., France, Great Britain and Russia;

(2) "Prime Minster" John Vorster ordered construction of the test site but withheld a decision to use it. Analysts told the *Los Angeles Times* that it is impossible to tell from photographs how near completion the Kalahari location is;

(3) The site was prepared as a sham for the sole purpose of pressuring the superpowers and intimidating South Africa's Black neighbors; and

(4) The site was built for a future Israeli nuclear test on which both countries would collaborate if outside pressure grows on them to compromise with their respective enemies.

The *New York Times* and *Washington Post* carried reports earlier this year that South Africa was secretly developing nuclear weapons. The *New York Times* article, reported in THE BLACK PANTHER, discussed the specially secured 5,290-acre area west of Pretoria known as Valindaba (condensed form of the Zulu expression "vala indaba," meaning "the talking is over") on which a top secret uranium plant lies.

According to the *Times* report, numerous South African political and military analysts projected that the Valindaba plant was being used to develop weapons-grade uranium, the basic material for nuclear explosives.

South Africa is among the countries that have not signed the international treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons. The apartheid regime maintains that its atomic program is only being used for peaceful purposes.□

Nursing Probe

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

ference and hearing in support of *Common Sense* were representatives of United Neighbors in Action, Coalition For the Medical Rights of Women and the Citizens Action League.

A press statement released by the progressive news monthly reads, in part:

"The libel suit against *Common Sense* is an attack on the guarantees of freedom of the press in the First Amendment, which was designed to insure that the press would be the watchful eye of the public against the graft and corruption of those in power."

Common Sense, in copyrighted stories by Steve Berlin, charged Quality Care with the attempted "kidnap" of five senile patients from its Camarillo facility to its Crescent City home. The 700-mile kidnap was made in order to fill beds at the underused Crescent City nursing home.□

Oakland Shooting

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

obtain any eyewitness accounts of the actual shooting. However, one resident who saw Kitchen chasing Walker, Mrs. Brenda Cooper, directly contradicted newspaper and police reports of an alleged "gun battle" between Walker and Kitchen.

The only shots that were heard, says Mrs. Cooper, were the loud blasts from Kitchen's shotgun.

According to Mrs. Cooper, there were reports from neighbors that Kitchen, shouting obscenities, jammed his foot on Walker's neck and also knocked Walker's sister, Mrs. Mays, down when she came to see what was going on.

Residents of Columbia Gardens are particularly incensed over the fact that San Leandro police came into their neighborhood and literally shot it up while Oakland police, who seem to be always in the area, did not appear until the incident was over.

After Walker was shot, he lay in the driveway for over 45 minutes before an ambulance arrived.

Walker is in Oakland's Highland Hospital in stable condition, where he is now under police guard. There were serious doubts as to whether he would live; it is certain he will never walk again.

Whether or not Walker was an actual participant in the alleged robbery, he has already been judged and sentenced without ever going to trial.□

Letters to the Editor

"WE DO NOT WANT ANOTHER ATTICA"

Dear Editor,

We are writing you for help because we do not want another Attica or even another Kent State massacre. We are not writing for ourselves but for all sisters and brothers in these concentration camps.

It is not bad enough to be beat, maced, caged up, stomped and threatened about civil action suits we have filed; we are also kept in segregation, with our mail read, books held up and censored, and even the covers of our papers torn off. As of May 20 we can have only 50 stamped envelopes. Any over that will be considered contraband. We can receive only 10 at a time from each person on our visting list. To top it off, instead of four we are allowed only two friends on our visiting list. We are allowed to buy only 20 stamped envelopes from the commissary.

Our medical care is bad. Food is bad. And we get slave pay. Commissary prices are very high. Last May the warden changed the rules so we can get money only from persons on an approved mailing list. What about inmates that write hundreds of letters a week, like we do?

When we speak out we are held like animals in solitary confinement and kept away from the other inmates. Please help us by publishing this letter. We give our full consent to have our names and address published.

Please help all of us. . .

Your sisters in struggle,
Shirley Keller 10020
Cydni Freeman 10871
Nadene Weaver 12061
Ohio Reformatory For Women
1479 Collins Avenue
Marysville, Ohio 43040

You Can Buy THE BLACK PANTHER At The Following Locations

EAST OAKLAND

Sybil's Liquor	501 E. 18th Street
Paramount Liquor	2445 Foothill Blvd.
Willie Brown Liquor	1933 Fruitvale Ave.
J&J Liquor	2682 Fruitvale Ave.
Savellis	401 E. 14th St.
Best Yet Liquor	5415 14th St.
A&R Liquor	3615 Foothill Blvd.
Fairfax Liquor	5403 Foothill Blvd.
Isler Liquor	5285 Foothill Blvd.
J&M Liquor	2151 Seminary Ave.
Vern Liquor	5913 E. 14th St.
Plucky Liquor	6415 E. 14th St.
Jo-Nel's Liquor #1	6504 E. 14th St.
Jo-Nel's Liquor #2	7940 E. 14th St.
Seafood Circus	7008 E. 14th St.
Tolin's Liquor	7101 E. 14th St.
West Coast Records	7330 E. 14th St.
Tommy Liquor	7717 Bancroft Ave.
7/11 Store	8100 Bancroft Ave.
Jim Liquor	8135 MacArthur Blvd.
Don Ellis Liquor	10625 E. 14th St.
Sadie & Zeigler	619 98th Ave.
Cille's Liquor	8940 E. 14th St.
Dixon Market	8937 E. 14th St.
Time Cleaners	8815 E. 14th St.
Osborne's Liquor	8301 E. 14th St.



NAACP Executive Director BENJAMIN HOOKS reads THE BLACK PANTHER.

Newspaper Racks In The Bay Area

SAN FRANCISCO

East Bay Terminal
1st & Mission

Woolworth's
Market & Powell

BERKELEY

Orange Julius
Bancroft & Telegraph

Bank Of America
Durant & Telegraph

OAKLAND

Smith's Department Store
14th & Broadway

Downtown Plaza
14th & Broadway

MacArthur/Broadway Mall
at back door of Co-Op

Merritt Kirby
at Lucky's Market

Chinese Cultural Revolution Ended

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

new ruling Politburo.

In contrast to the previous group elected in 1973, the new 26-member Politburo contains not a single representative from the groups the late Chairman Mao had sought to promote during the Cultural Revolution to preserve China's cultural vigor — youth, women, workers and poor peasants.

In fact, at least five of the Politburo members suffered some kind of forced retirement during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960's, when the youthful Red Guard, inspired by Mao, attacked veteran officials as too entrenched and too privileged. Several in the new Central Committee have also been the target of Red Guard campaigns.

"If there is a right-wing of the Chinese Communist Party, this is it," remarked one Western diplomat.

Several Western press reports indicated that power in the new Communist Party will lie with Hua Kuo-feng, the Party chairman since Mao's death last November; Yeh Chien-ying, the defense minister; and Teng Hsiao-ping, the recently rehabilitated deputy prime minister.

Yeh reportedly told the 11th Congress that the new Party constitution to be adopted by the gathering included a provision for setting up a Committee on Party Discipline.

Yeh also said the new constitution would restore a stipulation that new Party members undergo a one-year probationary period before becoming full members. During the Cultural Revolution, Mao had dropped a similar requirement.

Teng, who was restored to his Party and government positions only last month after being purged by Mao in April, 1976, as a "capitalist roader" — he was also expelled during the Cultural Revolution but resumed his previous position in 1973 — gave the concluding speech to the Congress.

In Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other cities, vast crowds of Chinese people carrying banners, beating gongs, and lighting firecrackers marched through the streets to celebrate news of the Congress when it was broadcast over Radio Peking.□

Huey P. Newton Honored At "Chocolate City"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

War. This effort was destroyed because the rulers of this country knew very well that we would achieve employment and decent housing if we were allowed to create a community — that is, a comprehensive collection of institutions to serve our needs. We have institutions that we live around, but they serve other people, not us.

"Chocolate City is an organization of community developers, young people developing skills necessary to administer those institutions so that they will serve us. With this effort we will be able to go on to employ ourselves. There are over 30 million Black people in this country. If it is possible to do this in Chocolate City, then it is possible to develop a unity which would solve all of our problems.

"We have many difficulties to go through, of course, because the powers that be realize that with unity and community, with organizations like Chocolate City, Black people can free themselves. Therefore, we constantly have to fight repression from the CIA, FBI and all of the corrupt politicians who will not allow the Hunters Point project to exist.

"We realize that the only way we were able to achieve Chocolate City in the first place was that an organized group of Black people approached the city administration to demand employment for our youth. We must go on making this demand. When we make this demand and we do it in unity, we get what we want.

"People sometimes refer to me as a hero or celebrity. It's always very embarrassing because I realize that when person says that, it means he or she does not realize who the real hero is.

"If the people had not saved me in 1967, I would have gone to the gas chamber. I would not be standing here now. Then they attempted to send me to prison for 15 years, but you would not allow them to do that. I am grateful to you.

"I was taught as a child that the Maker is greater than that which is made. So, if you have made me a celebrity then you are the real stars. With that kind of realization I know we can be free tomorrow — but it takes much time and we are confused.

"We live under the illusion that an individual is something when he prepares himself and gains a skill in order to organize people and then voices that individuality in a collective way. But if you stand outside the community you find that you are homeless, that you cannot be anything. You are only something when we define you as something.

"Therefore, we should be discriminating as to whom we define as great. We are so misled sometimes that we define people as great who are really our enemies. Our chief problem is a matter of consciousness.

"We have had a long, beautiful program. I really enjoyed it, and would like to end by saying this:

"Give me Black soul. Let it be Black chocolate brown or make it the color of dust, dust like gardens of sand. But if you can, *please* keep it Black.

"Thank you."

SEVERAL TEACHERS

Prior to his address, several teachers and team counselors on the staff credited Huey and the Black Panther Party as being responsible for their personal development as community-minded individuals struggling to implement the "Chocolate City" concept.

"'This brother instilled me with a desire for knowledge," Terry Richardson, the group's talented music director, said sincerely during the course of the special awards presentations. "He taught me about dignity. Welcome Home, Huey."

Other special awards given out to the "Chocolate City" youth included the categories of poetry, basketball (men and women), mass media, performing arts and the student court.

In addition, the group's performing arts workshop put on a well-acted performance of "The Experience," a collection of short skits depicting various aspects of Black people's lives and culture.

Right on, "Chocolate City '77" — securing our tomorrow, today.☐



HUEY P. NEWTON receives plaque of appreciation from "Chocolate City" graduates.

No Jobs In Masterplan For Bayview-Hunters Point

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

49.9 per cent unemployment rate for Black youth in Bayview-Hunter's Point. The most serious problem facing the district is a lack of skills — 35 per cent of the residents in the area are in the semi-skilled or unskilled category.

Only eight per cent of BV-HP residents are in the professional or managerial category, compared to a city wide rate of 25 per cent.

Community activist Willie Mae MacDowell, a resident of the area for 25 years, says, "Jobs are a number one priority."

Activist Connie Beale of the New Breed Community Development Corporation commented, "They hire unskilled labor and put them in projects where they need unskilled workers (like the sewage plant) — and so they [still] don't learn any skills."

Since the building of the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard in 1941, just prior to the start of World War II, the Black community here has been a major source of cheap labor for San Francisco industry. The shipyard was a major reason for the mass — sometimes forced — migration of Blacks to the Bay Area from the South in the 1940's.

Before the opening of the naval facility Blacks were less than one per cent of the population of San Francisco. By 1960, Black people were 10 per cent of the city's population.

At its peak the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard was the world's largest. The rapid influx of Black people to San Francisco changed Hunters Point from a semi-rural area to a bustling industrial center almost overnight.



Angry Hunters Point residents with police brutality victim.

However, when they arrived in the city, to be exploited as cheap, unskilled labor, Black people were not provided with decent educational facilities, little or no mass transportation and few nearby stores or recreation areas.

Elgin Shepperd, who worked 23 years in the shipyard from 1951 through its closing in 1974, recalls:

"The first ten or fifteen years were rough on minorities and Blacks. It was so bad that they sent a team out from Washington to investigate and they found a lot of discrimination.

"...As far as Blacks getting promotions...it was hard — and there weren't any Black supervisors."

Between the end of World War II and 1966, the work force at the shipyard dropped from 20,000 workers to only 8,000. As usual, Blacks and minorities were hardest hit by the forced layoffs.

Discontent over racist layoffs, lack of services, rampant police abuse and lack of decent housing created a tense situation in Bayview-Hunters Point.

The fatal shooting of a Black youth by a White cop in 1966 triggered an angry uprising. Following the national trend, millions of dollars — over $20 million — were poured into the district to cool things off.

But, as Mrs. MacDowell pointed out, "We've seen a lot of money come through here, but I don't see a lot that's been done."☐

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



(S.A.F.E) PROGRAM

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE



Chicago ISC "Justice For Huey" headquarters after it was burned by arsonists last week.





"THEY WILL HAVE TO DO A LOT MORE THAN THIS TO STOP US"

CHICAGO I.S.C. "JUSTICE FOR HUEY" OFFICE BURNED

(Chicago, Ill.) - The national headquarters of the progressive Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC) was attacked by arsonists here last week and totally destroyed.

The office, located at 1056 West Lawrence Avenue in this city's Uptown community, also served as Chicago headquarters for the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party.

Although no one was injured in the August 25 early morning torching, supplies for the ISC's many service-oriented community programs, as well as machinery and equipment being temporarily stored for its growing, popular magazine *Keep Strong*, were destroyed.

Four members of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party were asleep in the ISC office when they were awakened at 5:30 a.m by the smell of smoke. They quickly aroused residents in the upstairs apartments and rushed them out of the burning building. As a result, there were no injuries.

ISC community information coordinator Helen Shiller told THE BLACK PANTHER that the fire was a clear case of arson. One or more unknown persons poured gasoline on the back stairs of the building and then lit a match.

Citing recent stepped up attacks by Chicago White racists against the popular ISC programs that serve the predominantly poor Whites who live in Uptown, and the fact that the ISC coordinated its "Justice for Huey" campaign from the West Lawrence Avenue building, Ms. Shiller said:

"In view of the recent return of Huey P. Newton to this country from forced exile, we are not really surprised by what is merely another attack on progressive organizations working day to day in the oppressed community of this country for social change."

Although the loss of money as well as time in reconstructing mailing lists, research and records amounts to thousands of dollars, Ms. Shiller was confident that the already quick response and support of the community would ensure that these losses could be recovered.

"They will have to do a lot more than this to stop us," she declared.

In other developments, two members of the ISC Milwaukee Chapter were recently harassed by police for selling THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper at Summerfest, Milwaukee's annual summer festival.

The two ISC members had been selling papers inside the festival grounds for nearly three hours when they were told that they would have to stop. They were escorted by security guards out of the gate and told they could sell the newspapers there.

After they had been outside the gate for several hours, two plainclothes policemen, Officers Lewis and Hodgkin, approached the ISC members and bought papers from them. Afterwards, the ISC members were placed under arrest. When they tried to explain that they had been told they could sell the newspapers outside the gate, the police officers told them they needed a permit and to "shut up."

As they were being taken to the security office, the ISC pair were surrounded by several other plainclothes policemen. Once inside the office, the police present passed THE BLACK PANTHER around, and began using abusive language against the ISC members. The two were never allowed to make a phone call or informed of their rights.

Finally, they were released and given a slip of paper which told them to be present at the district attorney's office the following week. They were warned never to be caught on county property again.

Until a new Chicago ISC office is established, anyone wishing to correspond with the ISC or its Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party may write to Keep Strong Publishing Company, 1222 W. Wilson, Chicago, Ill. 60640.□



The ISC has called the burning of its office "another attack on progressive organizations working day-to-day. . .in this country for social change."